THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 106. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Radical and Conservative Views of Reconstruction.

B. F. PERRY ON THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH.

Horace Greeley on the Demands and Rights of the People.

A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Future of the Colored Race

CIVIL RIGHTS AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Letter from Hon Horace Greeley to Hon. B. F. Perry.

Sir:—Your letter of the 15th ult. is herewith published, as requested. Hoping to promote your object in writing it, I assure the readers of the *Tribune* that it expresses quite accurately the views and sentiments of the more intelligent and considerate class of those who were engaged in the late Rebellion. I do not think those readers so ignorant or misinformed as you presume them; but when you and I agree that your letter is a fair expression of the views of the better class of recent Secessionists, it seems that there should be no room for further discussion on the score of misrepresentation.

The journals that sympathize with you will print your letter and suppress my reply No matter: since further appeals to force are repudiated, the truth can afford that advantage to error.

I. You assure me that "there is no feeling of unkindness on the part of the former slave-owners towards their freedmen." I believe this is true of the better class of ex-masters, and that this is a very large one. At the same time, I know—for the evidence is overwhelming—that most ex-slaveholders hold that they have been wrongfully divested of the services of their freedmen—that emancipation was and is robbery, whereby they are deprived of what is rightfully theirs. Can you wonder, then, that we, who have achieved that emancipation, in spite of your weapons and your Northern allies' denunciations and votes, should hesitate to intrust the rights and privileges of the freedmen to your uncontrolled discretion, your unrestricted power? Can you wonder that the blacks, thus freed, should object to being left at your mercy?

II. I believe all you say of abuses and wrongs inflicted on the blacks by Federal soldiers. Many of these are low-bred men; and every white ruffian or rowdy, drunkard or reprobate, whether at the North or at the South, is a natural, instinctive hater and persecutor of the blacks. The same gangs of Rebel sympathizers who, in July, 1863, mobbed and fired the *Tribune* office, burned the Colored Orphan Asylum, and hunted unoffending, fleeing blacks through our streets; killing them, whenever they could, simply because of their color. We, who have long hoped and struggled for emancipation, do not choose to leave the freedmen at the mercy of these villains, no matter whether they be Northern or Southern, Union or Rebel Can you blame us?

III. You say that your State has done for the blacks, "pretty much all that the Civil Rights bill proposes to do, except making them citizens of the State;" and that "there are very few offenses [penalties?] in our criminal code, which do not apply to the white men as well as the negro." I thank you heartily for every step you have taken in this direction. I thank President Johnson for every hint he has given you that you must take them. If you have gone part way towards equal rights and equal laws, the difficulty of going all the way has been nearly surmounted

IV. As to the negro's desire to be fully enfranchised, I hold his own testimony as necessarily better than yours. I know personally a great many blacks, and I hear from very many more, who were residents of various parts of our Union. I know hundreds who do desire the right of suffrage; can you find a dozen who do not? The blacks of most States have organizations, and have held large conventions. From every one of these, the demand for equal rights secured by equal laws is unanimous and hearty. If you of the South will submit the question to an unconstrained, unawed vote of the blacks, I agree to abandon the demand for the right of suffrage if seven-eighths of all who vote do not vote to claim it.

V. You say that the negro, if enfranchised, "would always vote as directed by his employer." Yet in another place you talk of the "damning punishment" to be inflicted on the "Southern people" by "the leaders of the radical party in Congress"—of their "fiendish purpose," viz.:—'First, the negro is to be invested with all political power, and then the antagonism of interest between capital and labor is to work out the result"—which is to be 'a horrible fate" for your people!

Governor Perry, such flagrant, suicidal contradictions warrant me in telling you that you talk at random—that you are equally wrong in asserting that the negro "would *always* vote as directed by his employer," and that he would necessarily vote *against* that employer, under the wild hallucination of "a natural antagonism between capital and labor." I trust you have too much sense to believe in any such antagonism; at all events, I am sure your late slaves have. I think the laboring class naturally, though not uniformly, incline to vote with employers who treat them kindly and respect their manhood when they can do so without hazarding the loss of their own rights I have no doubt that those planters of your State who treat the freedmen well and maintain their right to be treated by all as men, could quite generally influence their votes. But, while you stubbornly resist enfranchisement, and make no concessions of rights to the blacks but such as are forced from you, you seem to me to be squandering precious opportunities and arousing feelings of distrust and dislike that it were better to preclude

VI. Let me say, once for all, that I make no profession of love for the negro race, and that your claim to superior "regard" for or "interest" in the black race is wholly unrivalled I do not love negroes as negroes; I like whites better; but I comprehend that Justice is all men's true interest, and that a wrong done to the humblest, the most despised, is an injury and a peril to all My superior regard for the white race leads me to protest against and seek to prevent, to foreclose, to preclude, any injustice by it to any race or class whatever. Are not you Christian enough to realize that it is more lamentable to do wrong than to suffer it? If you are, why need I constantly repel this assumption that I am impelled by special affection for blacks?

VII. You tell me that the negro is inferior to the white man (which I have never disputed)—and you prove it by citing the fact that the blacks of Hayti do not allow whites to vote If I thought the whites of this country inferior to the blacks, I might seek to protect the former by a Haytian exclusion of the latter from political rights. I can quite understand why the negroes of this country, if they possessed a monopoly of political power, might seek to guard and perpetuate it from jealousy of the superior mental capacity of the whites; but for the whites to act in that panicky way is an impeachment of their own relative abilities against which I indignantly protest.

VIII. I quite agree with you that population affords an equitable basis of political power, provided it is *human* population. If horses, mules, and oxen are reckoned I do *not* agree to it. If any class is fit to be an element or substratum of political power, then it is fit to vote. And, at all events, I cannot consent that half the people of your State shall be good enough to balance an equal number of white freemen in New York, but *not* good enough to vote. It will not do, Governor! be assured of it! There is no analogy in the case of women and children. The husband and father votes for his wife and children—he considers their interests the same as his own—his vote is representative, paternal, comprehensive—but you whites of South Carolina do not vote for the blacks of your State—you are in no sense their representative—your relation to them is radically different from that which binds you to your wives and children—the analogy is too palpably fallacious to deceive any one. You must let the blacks vote or agree that they shall not count.

IX. There is very much of "railing accusation" in your letter, which I pass in silence. I do not agree that the blacks of the South are destined to extermination, because I do not believe they are to be left to the tender mercies of her whites As to the Freedmen's Bureau, it is to-day subsisting quite as many whites as blacks, and I joyfully trust that it may very soon be dispensed with. Give us equal rights, secured by equal laws, and let the Bureau be abolished at once! Some will die whom its operations would keep alive; but the blacks are very willing to take their chance without it, if they may thereby secure the inestimable blessing of just and equal laws

X. You and I are not likely to view the late Rebellion alike You hold it an assertion of "the right of self-government;" I regard it as the fruit of a conspiracy of slaveholders to extend the area and increase the power of their internal "institution." You talk of "the right to change and alter their form of government" in the same breath that you deny the right of four millions of Southern people to any voice whatever in framing or modifying their government or the laws under which they live. It is plain that we are at variance with respect to first principles, and cannot profitably argue till we have settled the meaning of terms. From your point of view, the firing on an unarmed steamboat sent with food to the Federal garrison in Fort Sumter, the encircling of that fort with frowning iron-clad batteries, the robbery of the Federal arsenals, armories, and sub-treasuries throughout the South, the seizure of the National fortresses, the betrayal and captivity (under Buchanan, mind you!) of the Federal army guarding the frontiers of Texas, the mob violence and terrorism which hunted down and silenced Unionists, especially if Northerners, throughout the slaveholding region, and, finally, the bombardment and reduction of Sumter, were all striking exemplifications of the pacific, lamb-like tendencies of the conspirators for secession Why, then, should you and I discuss the matter? That "the Southern people"—(I mean, for this once, the whites only)—were not for secession until bullied, terrorized, lied into acquiescence in the plot through dread of more immediate if not more formidable perils, I hold myself at all times ready to demonstrate.

That the conspirators knew they were not, is proved by the haste of the South Carolina oligarchy to rush their State out of the Union without awaiting any form of "co-operation" The facts that in all the States that seceded before Sumter was bombarded to "fire the Southern heart," there was a cautious avoidance of any fair, frank submission of the momentous ordinance to a popular vote, with the utter rout of the Secessionists in a majority of the slave States, have an eloquence that far outweighs argument. I need not expatiate on them.

Governor Perry! it is the height of presumption in those who for four years did their utmost to destroy the Union, now to assume to measure and limit the rights of the loyal men, white or black, at whose hands they experienced so terrible a defeat—so complete an overthrow You ought to counsel them to accept readily, gratefully, equal rights secured by equal laws as the basis of a prompt, thorough, beneficent reconstruction When before did ever the absolute victors in so mighty a struggle say to the vanquished, "Let us henceforth be equals!" only to have the overture repelled and scouted? I entreat you to consider! Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

New York, May 1, 1866.

Letter from the Hon. B F. Perry to the Hon. Horace Greeley.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir:—I think I know the feelings and wishes of the people of South Carolina as well as any one in the State. My recent position as Provisional Governor brought me in contact with all the prominent and influential men of the State, and I have no hesitation in saying, as an old Union man, whose political life has been spent in defense of the Federal Union, that they are now all sincerely and truly loyal to the United States, and will faithfully sustain and defend the Government. This your readers do not believe, and have no right to believe, from the gross misrepresentations which are constantly made to them by cotton agents and other employes of the Government in the Southern States. All hope or expectation of living separately from the North was given up with the surrender of the Southern army; and the people are anxious to renew once more their social, commercial, and political relations with the North.

I state what I know to be the fact, that there is no feeling of unkindness on the part of the former slave-owners towards their freedmen. On the contrary, there is an earnest disposition, almost universal among them, to protect and assist their former slaves. This they would do more cheerfully and more effectually if the Freedmen's Bureau did not interpose and assume the guardianship of these freedmen.

The negro has received much more abuse and suffered much greater wrongs at the hands of the Federal troops in this section of the country than from his former owner. The other night, a negro man was murdered in cold blood by a drunken soldier near this place. The soldier has been sent off, and no further notice taken of the murder. The garrison, at this place, have been in the habit of knocking down and kicking off the sidewalks all the negroes they met of nights in the streets!

No one blames the North for wishing to protect the negro in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property. This has already been done in most of the Southern States by law. In South Carolina, he is allowed to sue and be sued, to give his testimony in our Courts, inherit and purchase property, sell and devise the same. He is allowed to make contracts, own real estate and be educated. The young negroes who are apprenticed are required to be sent to school, if there be any school in the neighborhood, by their masters. Pretty much all that the Civil Rights bill proposes has been done by the State, except making them citizens of the State There are very few offenses in our criminal code which do not apply to the white man as well as the negro.

You say that I am mistaken in my assertion that the negro does not want the right of suffrage, and in order to show my mistake you say, "I beg leave to remind you that the laws of most Southern States allow negro testimony to be taken in issues to which they are parties, and on this point they are at least one thousand to one against you." I do not comprehend your reasoning. It does not follow that, because a negro is allowed to give testimony, that therefore he desires to vote. I am confident there is not one negro in one hundred who would care to vote, or would vote in any election, if not promoted to do so by his employer. Then he would always vote as directed by his employer. This would be giving undue influence to wealth, and establishing an odious political aristocracy, which would destroy or swallow up all the political influence of the poor white men.

That the employe will vote as his employer wishes is proven by all experience. In manufacturing companies, the operatives are generally Whigs or Democrats, according to the politics of the owners of the establishment. How much more is this likely to be the case with ignorant negroes, who are incapable of comprehending any political question? In several of the Southern States, free negroes were formerly entitled to vote, but they never thought of exercising this privilege, unless urged to do so by some white person.

You say "it is quite possible that a restoration may be effected which will give one white man in South Carolina equal power in our common government with two white men equally capable and intelligent, and certainly not less loyal, in New York." You know very well that our Federal Government is a compromise of political power between small States and large States, between States having a large black population and States having a very small population of that character. One white man in Rhode Island or Delaware had guaranteed to him, in the Senate, as much political power under the Federal Constitution as ten, or perhaps twenty, white men in Virginia, New York, or Pennsylvania. One white voter in Connecticut or Massachusetts has twice as much political power in the House of Representatives as one white man in California—the population of California being mostly voters, whilst a very large proportion of the population of Connecticut and Massachusetts are women and children who are not allowed to vote. Representation in proportion to voters would deprive all the New England States of several members of Congress and transfer the same number of Representatives to the new States.

The framers of the Federal Constitution wisely determined to give each State, whether large or small, rich or poor, the same vote in the Senate. They likewise determined, with equal wisdom, that representation in the other House should be in proportion to free population and three fifths of all others. They knew that the slaves of the South excluded that free population which cultivated the soil in the Northern States, and decided that three-fifths of them should be counted. Now that these slaves have been emancipated, they must be counted as free persons in apportioning the representation of the House. There is no more injustice in counting them, although they are not voters, than there is in counting the children, and women, and foreigners not allowed to vote in New York. They may contribute as much to the defense and prosperity of the United States as any other class of non-voters.

It would perhaps be difficult to establish a more equitable basis of representation than that of population. A very small proportion of the population of any State are voters. The women and children are excluded; foreigners are excluded; persons convicted of infamous crimes are excluded; soldiers in the regular army are generally excluded; and, in many of the States, persons paying no taxes, and unable to read and write, are excluded. Who shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage has been, very properly, left for each State to determine for herself as it is to make her own laws and regulate her judiciary and police

But you contend that the Southern States should be forced to allow the negro to vote whether he is capable of prudently exercising this privilege or not. For the same reason women and children should not be excluded from the right of suffrage. They are citizens of the States, have to obey their laws, and are punished even with death for their disobedience. They have to pay taxes on their property, and are counted in representation. The young men from eighteen to twenty-one, are called upon to go forth in defense of their country, and sacrifice their lives for a Government over which they have no control. The same may be said of the foreigner till he is naturalized.

The history of the world shows, for the last six thousand years, that the negro is inferior to the white man In Africa there has been no progress or advancement in civilization, while all the Caucasian nations of the earth have been making the most wonderful strides in all the arts, sciences, literature, and improvements of the world. In his formation and structure, physical and intellectual, as well as color, the negro is inferior to the white man. God has made him so; and you cannot change his nature by legislation or the exercise of political rights

In regard to civil rights, all should be equal, so far as the protection of life, liberty, and property are concerned, whether male or female, old or young, rich or poor white or black. All should be allowed to sue and be sued, sell and purchase, inherit and devise, give testimony in courts etc. In a great measure, as I have already said, this has been done in South Carolina.

How unreasonable it is in you Northern men to suppose that we have less sincere regard for the negro than you have! It is against nature, and contrary to all reason and experience. The negroes have been our slaves and property, the objects of our care and attention. They are known to us and have lived with us for years past. They have descended to us from our ancestors, and were the objects of their care and solicitude. In many instances, they and their progenitors have been in our families for more than a century. There are others who have been raised by us, or have grown up with us as companions, faithfully serving us through life Is it not most likely that we should, under these circumstances, feel a deeper interest in their welfare than strangers? The Southern people are not less humane, or less affectionate, or less influenced by sentiments of honor, than the Northern people are. They are as generous and as kind to persons in distress. I think their history and character as a people show this. Why, then need you trouble yourselves so much about the protection of the negro?

You will say that you have caused the emancipation of the negro against our wishes, and this proves that you feel more interest for them than we do. I have no doubt that you yourself will acknowledge, in less than ten years, that the negro race has not been benefited by freedom. Instead of a blessing, emancipation will prove a curse to them. The next census will prove that they have diminished in numbers, instead of increasing, as they heretofore have done, with great rapidity. The old and young, the feeble and sick, will no longer have that care and attention which they always had in slavery.

What has emancipation already done for the negroes in the Southern States? It is said that more than 500 000 of them have perished—died of diseases contracted by leaving their homes, or been slaughtered in battle The next census, it is supposed by others, will swell this frightful destruction of the African race to 1,000,000 of victims. When the war commenced, there were 4,000,000 of negroes in the United States I do not believe that the next census will show 3,000,000 of them left. This is a blessing with a vengeance! Those still remaining here are destined to dwindle away, as the Indian has, in juxtaposition to the white man. They are disposed to quit field work, and flock into the towns and villages, where they must necessarily suffer from the want of food, and contract diseases that will terminate their lives.

The care and attention which the Freedmen's Bureau now extends to the negro is only to encourage him in idleness and vice. Instead of making contracts to labor for his former owner, he is permitted to oust the proprietor of the land and live on the same himself in idleness at the expense of the Federal Government. Instead of encouraging the negro to labor and look to his former owner as his best friend, the agents of this Bureau have taught him to regard his former owner as his enemy and oppressor, and look to the Federal Government for support and protection in his idleness

It is very doubtful whether love for the negro had anything to do with his emancipation. A bitter feeling of jealousy and hatred towards the Southern slaveholder prompted this abolition movement in the first instance, and it was finally seized hold of for the purpose of conquering the South and putting an end to the Rebellion. By it your armies were recruited with our slaves, and your own citizens permitted to remain at home instead of going forth to do battle themselves. This bribe of freedom turned the Southern slave against his master, and they were slaughtered by thousands and tens of thousands. In this way you showed your love for the poor slave, and made him your victim.

If you really and sincerely wish to protect and benefit the negro, why do you not take him North and provide for him? The Southern people would be very glad to have a large portion of them sent to you especially those who will not labor, and whom you are now protecting in idleness at the expense of the Southern people. Having them at home with you, and immediately under your own supervision, you may be able to benefit them But it is impossible to do so when they are a thousand miles from you. While they remain in the Southern States they will have to look ultimately to the Southern people for protection

It is passing strange that all of your philanthropy should be exhausted on the negro, and you should have none for your own race and color! The Southern people are in a most deplorable condition at this time—without money, and in want of the most common necessaries of life Their country has been plundered and robbed by your soldiers, their towns and villages burned, their fields laid waste, and their provisions destroyed and their clothing stolen from them! Government agents have been sent among them like a swarm of locusts, to gather up what still remains of property in the land. They are subjected to the most tyrannical military rule, fined and imprisoned at the will and pleasure of every petty Provost Marshal. Military Commissions are appointed in time of peace, to try them for their lives and send them to Northern Penitentiaries or the gallows! Their lands have been taken from them, and given to their former slaves, not to cultivate, but to live on in idleness and be supported by the Federal Government Hundreds of thousands who were reared in wealth and all the refinements of life, have been driven from their homes, and are now refugees and wanderers, begging their bread and perishing all over the Southern States. Taxes are levied and collected whilst their Representatives are excluded from Congress! Laws the most stringent and cruel are being passed, affecting their civil and constitutional rights, without permitting them to be heard in their own defense! And yet not one word of sympathy is expressed for them by the radical party North, either in Congress or their newspapers.

How is this? Why is it that you love the negro so well and hate the white race so much? They have erred and gone astray, it is true; but they are now penitent, and are asking mercy at your hands! Their punishment and suffering, it would seem, were enough to satisfy the most malignant revenge, and ought certainly to appeal to a philanthropist like yourself You should remember that there are thousands of Union men in the Southern States guiltless of their country's wrong, who are suffering equally with those who brought on this Rebellion.

And what great unpardonable crime have the Secessionists themselves been guilty of? They believed in that sacred principle set forth in our Declaration of Independence, that every people have the right of self government, and the right to change and alter their form of government as they may see proper. This was the head and front of their offending, nothing more. They expressed their purpose of living separately from the Northern States! That was all! They did not seek to invade the North or govern the North It was not their purpose to wage war against the Northern States, but to live quietly and peaceably by them as neighbors and friends They had been taught by their greatest statesmen for half a century past that they had the right to peaceably secede from the Federal Government. And they attempted to exercise this right. That is all. For this attempt they have been conquered and subdued, their property taken from them and their country desolated! Is not this punishment enough for a simple error of judgment? But they have suffered a still more terrible punishment in the loss of 200 000 of their most gallant sons! In every house throughout the land, there is deep, bitter mourning for the loss of some loved one. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans are scattered over the Southern States, living in want and destitution, while they hear of ample provision being made by their Government for the support and protection of the widows and orphans of those in the Northern States who fell fighting against their fathers and husbands! In their poverty, too, they know that they have to contribute towards the payment of these pensions. But all this they have borne and made up their minds to bear in all time to come.

It seems, however, that there is another punishment to be inflicted on the Southern people still more deep and damning by the leaders of the radical party in Congress. I do not think that the great mass of the radical party wish to see in the Southern States a war of races between the whites and blacks. But it would seem, from the legislation of Congress, that such a fiendish purpose is entertained by some of the members of that body First, the negro is to be invested with all political power, and then the antagonism of interest between capital and labor is to work out the result!

But it is to be hoped that the next elections for Congress will relieve the country of such leaders, and save the Southern States from so horrible a fate While I mistrust the wisdom and sincerity of politicians, I never have doubted the virtue and patriotism of the people It is always their interest to be right, and generally they will get right.

B. F. PERRY.

Greenville, S. C., April 15, 1866

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Work of the Pension Bureau.

During the month of April last the Pension Bureau admitted and disposed of 2371 invalids and 2800 widows', mothers', and orphans' claims.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The President has approved the bill authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to remit, or, if paid, to refund, any duties levied on produce shipped from a port of the United States to a port of the United States via Canada, if the said produce was actually in transitu, and detained by ice, when the recent Reciprocity Treaty with Canada expired.

Notice to Mariners.

The Light House Board have published a notice to mariners, of the establishment of a new light house on Federal Point, N. C., on the north side of New Inlet, north side of Cape Fear river, and the re-establishment of lights at Cockspur Island and Oyster Beds, Savannah river, Georgia. The Board had also received official intelligence of the establishment of a light at Black Sod Quay, on the northeast coast of Ireland; also one on Calf Rock, near Darsey Island, coast of Cork, Ireland; and a fixed light on Amedee Isle, near Port-de-France. The Portuguese Government has also officially notified our Government that the light house of Nossa Senhora da Luz, at the entrance of the river Douro, is about to be replaced by another, and that in the meantime, from the 11th day of March, 1866, until further notice, a provisional white light will be exhibited from the same tower, visible in clear weather from a distance of eight miles.

No German War.

I telegraphed on the 20th ultimo that, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe, there would be no war between Austria and Prussia, owing to the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon. I now learn that the State Department has received by the last steamer despatches from Mr. Motley, and also from England, which confirm this view in every particular. Private letters have also been received by gentlemen here, both from Paris and London, which contain assurances to the same effect. This is important in view of Mr. Seward's last despatches to Mr. Motley. They were written at a time when it seemed certain that Austria had a war upon her hands.

The Mexican Loan.

There is a disposition in Congress now to take up and rush through the guarantee of the proposed Juarist loan. The friends of the measure are greatly encouraged by the recent decision of Attorney-General Speed, to the effect that arms may be exported to the Juarists across the Rio Grande without violating any law, and they propose to send arms in large quantities as well as money to the Juarists. As matters now stand, the Mexican question is in a fair way to be settled peacefully and honorably, but there is high authority for saying that if Congress passes this guarantee resolution, and if arms are allowed to be sent to the Juarists, the Mexican question, so far as France is concerned, will quickly assume a very different aspect. The Committee on Foreign Affairs have refused to confirm Mr. Campbell as Minister to Mexico, and the Senate is about equally divided on the question of his confirmation.

Rejection by the Senate.

The Senate had an executive session, yesterday, of an hour's duration. The nomination of Frank Blair as Internal Revenue Collector of St. Louis was rejected by a vote of nearly three to one, only the Democrats voting for him, and several of the Republicans who sustain the President's policy being absent.

Homestead Entries.

The General Land Office has decided that where a party makes a homestead entry, and before the expiration of five years, settlement and cultivation the homestead settler dies, the widow or other representative of the deceased may complete the title, by paying for the land and taking the evidence of purchase in favor of the heirs of the deceased settler.

Treasury Disbursements.

For the month of April last the disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments were as follows:—War, $12,146,764; Navy, $3,716,232; Interior, $824,487.

Fractional Currency.

During the month of April fractional currency amounting to $1,424,015 was shipped to the different parts of the Union by the Treasury Department. The disbursements and transfers of the Department during the same period were $85,166,283.

Military Accounts.

During the month of April last military accounts involving the large amount of $64,448,769 were revised by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Ohio Union Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—A call for the Ohio Union Convention, to be held at Columbus June 20, for the nomination of a candidate for Secretary of State and Judge of the Supreme Court, was made yesterday by the Union State Committee.

THIRD EDITION

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Arrival of Iron-clads at Rio—The "Huescar" Captures Two Prizes and Takes them into Port—The Peruvian Iron-clad Fleet to Attack Admiral Nunez's Squadron at Once.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to April 3 state that it is believed that the issue of the Bank of Brazil will be increased, the Government guaranteeing it, and the ten millions of gold in its vaults will be withdrawn to meet the expenses of the war. Two Peruvian iron-clads have arrived from England, and the capture of the Spanish schooner *Dorothea*, using the United States flag, is reported. A Peruvian iron-clad is daily expected from the United States. The news of the attack on Paso de la Patria and the crossing into Paraguay is hourly expected. It is rumored that the Paraguayans have advanced into Mipeuris to attack the Brazilian division, under Baron de Porto Alegre.

RIO JANEIRO, April 3—On the 1st instant two iron-clads arrived mysteriously in this port They were the monitor *Huescar* and the *Independencia*, the first built in Liverpool by Laird & Co., the famous neutrality firm, as witness the *Alabama* and other pirates, and the second by Samardas, of London. The first has a single turret, mounting two rifled Armstrong guns of three hundred pounds. The other is not turreted, but has fourteen formidable Armstrongs on the broadside, besides two swivels, two hundred-pounders, on deck. These vessels were built for the Peruvian Government, against the Spaniards.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY THE "HUESCAR."

The *Huescar* actually performed a clever exploit two days before coming into Rio Janeiro. This was neither more nor less that the capture, just off the fort, of two Spanish vessels belonging to the Spanish mercantile marine, named the *Dorothea* and the *Pocas*. The latter escaped in a squall. Every effort was made by the two vessels to protect each other; but in such a case as this it was of no use, for the *Huescar*, which was previously under sail, furled everything, and was on her victim in a twinkling During the chase, if such it could be called, the *Huescar* had the American flag flying at her peak. On coming within speaking distance the American flag was hauled down and the Spanish captain ordered on board the Peruvian, and on the following day the prize was brought into Rio Janeiro by a prize crew as a Peruvian transport. Whether the Courts sustain this remains to be seen.—*New York Herald*.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Gone to Fortress Monroe—Distressing Suicide—Heavy Hailstorm, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and son left here on the yesterday afternoon boat for Fortress Monroe, with a permit from President Johnson to see her husband, where she arrived this morning.

A young soldier, with respectable connections, named Alexander Webb, shot himself through the heart yesterday, alleging as a cause that he could get nothing to do, and hated to see his mother in want.

It is supposed that forty thousand panes of glass were broken in Baltimore by the recent hailstorm. Much damage was also done in the surrounding country.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Havana correspondence says that a cargo of negroes have just been landed and distributed on the south side of the island. There is a large stock of sugar on hand, and freights are brisk.

The cholera is less violent at Guadaloupe and the deaths now average 7½ per cent.

St. Domingo advices of the 14th state that the late revolutionary movement at San Cristobal was promptly suppressed.

Importers to St. Domingo hereafter can pay duties in gold, silver, or the currency of the island.

From Venezuela.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Venezuelean dates to the 7th state that the new gold mines of New Providence yield abundantly. A few military squabbles had occurred at some points on State Rights claims.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Two new cases of cholera occurred yesterday from the steamship *Virginia*, at Quarantine. One hundred and one patients were in the hospital yesterday. The patients are rapidly improving.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The City of Mexico correspondence of the 11th says that the siege of Mazatlan was continued. The Liberal commander was found by the French sick in bed, and shot.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 3—Cotton is quiet at 33@34 cents for middlings. Flour has advanced 5@10 cents; sales of 13 000 bbls, at $7 20@9 for State; $8 90@12 40 for Ohio; $7 20@9 for Western; $10@16 50 for Southern; and $8 10@12 25 for Canada. Wheat firm; sales unimportant. Corn dull. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 2000 bbls. at $29 25@29 37½ for mess. Lard firm at 17¼@20¼ cents. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, May 3, 1866.

Secretary McCulloch's plan for funding the national debt meets with universal approval. The present varied forms in which Government certificates of indebtedness, bonds, and interest-bearing notes are held, is the result of the numerous exigencies which called for the authorizing of continual new loans, and is at once annoying to the officials, and calculated to compel continual financial changes arising from the falling due of the 7·30s, their conversion, and other redemption provided for by law. In the early portion of the century the British debt, a third larger than ours, was in exactly the same disordered condition. England reduced all her perplexing forms of currency to a general basis, and funded all her debt by the issuing of "Consols" bearing 4 per cent. A similar plan of remedying the difficulties of our situation has been proposed by Secretary McCulloch, and moved in the Senate by Senator Sherman. He favors the reception of all the various certificates, etc., and the issuing in return of coupons or registered bonds, bearing 5 per cent, and redeemable in 30 years. Thus, besides giving one per cent. more than Great Britain, provision is made for the ultimate redemption of the "consolidated debt," while England is well known to never intend a redemption of her consols. Although the fact is known, yet the people freely invest and at a premium; and if such be the popularity of the British debt, have we not every cause to prophesy a still greater sale and satisfaction with our own? The "consolidated debt" is exempt from all taxation, and full protection is made in the bill for justice to the holders of the 7·30 bonds. We see many and excellent reasons for the adoption of the proposed plan. It has been carefully examined by the first financiers of our land, and has been approved by all our leading public men. It will undoubtedly be adopted, and by its passage will do much towards rendering the public credit safe from all the dangers of financial revolution to which a heavily burdened nation is so much exposed.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices continue steady. Government bonds are in fair demand at about former rates. 5-20s sold at 101½. 107 94-100 was bid for 6s of 1881; 101¾ for 7·30s; and 94¼ for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 88½; and new City 6s at 96¾.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. About 3500 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at 33@33½, the latter rate an advance of ½; Catawissa preferred at 30½@30¾, no change; Camden and Amboy at 121, no change; Reading at 53¼, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 61½, no change; and Northern Central at 44¼, no change. 33 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; and 42¼ for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Second and Third sold at 75, an advance of 2; Hestonville at 37¾@38, a decline of 4¼; 52 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 39 for Spruce and Pine; 51½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 26 for Girard College; 10 for Ridge Avenue; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares are without change. 140 was bid for First National; 208 for North America; 51 for Penn Township; 29½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 60 for City; 40 for Corn Exchange; and 62 for Union.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 7½@7¾ no change.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant on call, at 4@5 ℔ cent., and loans have been made at 60 days upon Governments, at 4 per cent. In commercial paper no special change. Best names pass at 6@7, and second grade at 8@9. The general opinion of the street favors an easy money market until it is disturbed by the Secretary of the Treasury. That he will propose any funding scheme until Congress adjourns is very improbable. After Congress is out of the way, the appropriation bills passed, and the revenue laws amended, the whole subject will come before the Secretary freed from many embarrassments that now attend the matter. While the Secretary delays, money will accumulate at the commercial centres, and call loans promise to rule lower during the summer of 1866 than has been known in a long time."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$200	Pa 5s....transf	88½	600 sh	Ph & E......c	33
$6000	City 6s new .	96¾	100 sh	do.........	33
$10000	do	96¾	100 sh	do......s5.	33¼
$2000	do.........	96¾	100 sh	do.......s5	33¼
$500	do.........	96¼	100 sh	do.........	33¼
$100	do....c....	96¼	300 sh	do.......b5	33¼
$300	do.......c..	96¼	100 sh	do......b5	33¼
$700	do.........	93¾	300 sh	do.. ..b30	33½
$1000	do.........	96¾	500 sh	do.......b5	33¼
$500	do	93¾	100 sh	do....s30..	33½
$2400	US 5-20s 62....	101¾	200 sh	do.........	33¼
$1000	Pa R 2d mtg 6	94¼	500 sh	do.... ..b5	33¼
$2000	Reading 6s, 70.	93	100 sh	do.......b5	33¼
200 sh	Ocean.... .b80	7¾	100 sh	do.......b5	33¼
200 sh	do......b30	7¾	200 sh	do.........	33¼
100 sh	do......b30	7¾	100 sh	do.........	33¼
200 sh	do.........	7½	100 sh	do.......c.	33¼
100 sh	do......s30	7½	100 sh	do.........	33¼
200 sh	Cata pf b5	30¾	1 sh	Minehill......	55¾
100 sh	do.........	30¾	4 sh	do.........	55¾
100 sh	do.........	30¾	100 sh	N Central....	44¼
20 sh	Cam & A..s5.	121	30 sh	Union BkTenn	10
20 sh	Penn R.......	53¾	21 sh	2d & 3d.......	75
100 sh	Reading..b30	53¼	100 sh	Hest......b30	38
100 sh	do.......s5	53¼	100 sh	do......b30	38
100 sh	do...... ..	53¼	100 sh	do......b30	37½
25 sh	Leh Val......	61½			

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending April 28, 1866, and for the season:—

	For the week ending April 28.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	36,115	104,590
Pennsylvania Coal Co......... ...	578	1,650
Total tons..................	36,693	106,240
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	33,029	47,474
Pennsylvania Coal Co...........	5,187	5,187
Total tons....	38 216	52,661

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M...............	128¼	12 M..................	127¾
11 A. M...............	127¾	1 P. M................	127¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..........................	127¾	128
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	120½	121½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	110	112
Pennsylvania Currency................	55	45
New York Exchange..................	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold...........................			127¾	128
American Silver, ¼s and ½s...............			121	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	" June,	1864....	11½	11½
"	" July,	1864....	10¾	11
"	" August,	1864....	10¼	10½
"	" October,	1864....	9¼	9½
"	" Dec.,	1864....	8¼	8½
"	" May,	1865....	5¾	6
"	" August,	1865....	4¼	4½
"	" Sept.,	1865....	3¾	4
"	" October,	1865....	3¼	3½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 3.—In Quercitron Bark no change to notice. We quote No. 1 at $29 ℔ ton.

The firmness which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past still continues, but the transactions are restricted on account of the limited receipts and stocks. There is a steady demand from the home trade, but no inquiry for shipment; sales of 1000 bbls. in lots at $9·50@10·50 for Northwestern extra family (the bulk of this description); $10·50@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do ; $8@9 for extras; $7@8 for superfine; and $12@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5 25 but there is not much doing. In Corn Meal no change to notice; 300 bbls. Brandywine sold on private terms.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, and prices are firmly maintained; sales of 4000 bushels at $2 40@2 45 for fair; $2 50@2·55 for good; and $2·65 for choice; white ranges from $2·65 to $2·95. Rye meets with a firm demand, but there is very little here; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 98c.@$1. The receipts of Corn are trifling, and yellow is held for a further advance; sales of 2200 bushels, afloat, at 82@85 cents Oats are steady, with small sales of Pennsylvania at 60 cents. No sales of Barley or Malt have been reported.

Whisky is unchanged; Pennsylvania sells slowly at $2 24@2·26; and Ohio at $2·27.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Can We Bear Mo e Debt?

From the Tribune.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a note to the Hon. David A. Wells, Chairman of the United States Revenue Commission, expressing the opinion that the bill for the equalization of bounties will require an expenditure of from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000, on which the annual interest will amount from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000. He requests Mr. Wells' opinion of the effect this increase of the public debt is likely to have on the finances and development of the country. The reply to this question deserves attentive consideration. Mr. Wells, whose intimate knowledge of the subject will not be questioned, remarks that in the critical period of its financial experience through which the country is now passing, the essential condition of future prosperity is to borrow no more money, and to meet all expenditures by taxation exclusively. During the first three quarters of the current fiscal year the amount of revenue from direct and indirect taxation has been $410,000,000, being at the rate of $540,000,000 per annum. This immense sum has been taken mainly from the industry of the country, and it can neither be accepted as a safe indication of the prosperity of the country, nor relied upon as a measure of future returns. It is considered certain that the falling off for next year will be large. Yet the exemption from taxation at present of any forms of capital, or any process or result of industry, is the exception rather than the rule; and the increase of prices, and decrease of production consequent upon it, show that a reduction of taxation, or a change in the method of it, has become imperative. Yet circumstances will not permit this reduction to be immediate, nor is it possible, under existing laws, to derive from spirits, tobacco, liquors, etc., that proportion of the revenue which they ought to be made to yield. New laws must be enacted, and experience in administering them acquired. In order, therefore, to raise the amount necessary to pay the $15,000,000 of interest called for by this measure for equalizing bounties, the present rate of taxation must be maintained upon a long list of articles least able to bear it without general injury, among which are all sorts of wearing apparel, salt, soap, paper of all descriptions, books, and all printed matter, agricultural implements, lime, stone, stoves, and window glass, all articles which it is for the interest of the community should be relieved from taxation and produced as cheaply as possible.

"If, however," says Mr. Wells, "it is urged that the Government can afford to relieve all the above enumerated articles, and many others, from taxation, and still pay the interest on the proposed addition to the debt, I reply that the condition of the revenue will not at present allow of an exemption of all the necessities of life, and all the common forms of industry, from taxation; and that no principle of political economy is better established than that a tax upon one of the necessities or indispensable forms of industry is, in fact, a tax upon all. Under the above circumstances, therefore, it would seem as if nothing but the salvation of the nation itself could warrant any immediate increase of the national liabilities or the people's taxes."

It remains for the advocates of this gigantic bounty scheme to reply, if they can, to this demonstration of the inadequacy of the national finances to meet its extravagant demands.

The Spanish War Against Chili — The Bombardment of Valparaiso.

From the Times.

In a military point of view the bombardment of the city of Valparaiso by the Spanish squadron, of which we have accounts this morning, did not amount to much. The Spanish squadron consisted of six ships, only four of which were actively engaged in the work of bombardment. The bombardment lasted for three hours, or from nine in the morning until noon. Only one or two persons who were in the streets were killed. The damage to property was confined to a few public buildings, and half a dozen private houses; and eight million dollars are the outside figures of the losses incurred. It is evident from the buildings mentioned as being specially and steadily aimed at, that the Spanish commander attempted only to destroy Government property, and we can well believe the statement that the damage done outside of this arose mainly from the bad artillery practice of the Spanish fleet. The Spanish commander gave the Chilian authorities four days' notice of his purpose, and notified also the foreign consuls, and the naval vessels of other powers that were in the harbor.

The small amount of damage to person and property, in a city of eighty thousand inhabitants, from three hours' bombardment by four Spanish war ships, will not astonish those who remember the limited results from the great bombardments of our own recent war. Take the case of Vicksburg, for instance, or Petersburg, or even the remarkable case of Charleston, which latter city suffered far more than any other Southern city from the fire of artillery, and it will be seen how little formidable in reality was the brief bombardment of Valparaiso. A bombardment is an operation that naturally terrifies the people of a city, and may sometimes indirectly produce important military results. But in itself, unless it be carried on with great persistency, with a great number of powerful guns, for a great length of time, and with a determined and comprehensive purpose, it usually neither effects any serious damage, nor accomplishes much that is of value.

In a diplomatic and international point of view, the bombardment of Valparaiso was a matter of some moment, and came very near having highly important bearings and issues. After the Spanish commander had given notification of the forthcoming event, protests against it were entered by the representatives, not only of the four "allied Governments" of South America, but by those of every American power, from Brazil to the United States, and by those of every European power, from Great Britain and France to Denmark and Sweden. Our own Minister to Chili (General Kilpatrick), and our naval commander (Rodgers) in the harbor of Valparaiso, were especially active in their efforts to prevent the bombardment, and to induce a settlement of the dispute between the belligerents. General Kilpatrick proposed a method of settlement of an apparently very just and comprehensive character, and made so much progress that he induced the Spanish commander to express a willingness to accept all the fundamental conditions. But on one point—and that, as was natural for a Spaniard, a point of etiquette—her Catholic Majesty's representative, who unites in himself both military and diplomatic powers, was inflexible. He insisted that Chili should salute the Spanish flag, and should offer the first salute. All efforts to effect a compromise on this point failed. It was natural enough, therefore, that there should have been considerable indignation at the obstinacy of the Spaniards; and it appears it even went so far as a very strong desire on the part of the English and American officers to adopt forcible measures against the Spanish commander. "Commodore Rodgers," we are told, "who commands the special American fleet in the Pacific, was ready to prevent the bombardment, even had he been obliged to blow the Spanish fleet out of the waters;" and it is unquestionable that it would have been a very easy thing for him to do it, with the four 500-pounders of the monitor *Monadnock* alone. "It further appears," we are told, "that the British Admiral had promised the support of his vessels in this work." The temptation on all hands was certainly great.

There was great indignation on the part of the foreign, and especially the British residents, as well as on the part of the Chilians, at the policy of non-intervention that was actually pursued. Like so many other "struggling nationalities," the Chilians expected outside support, and especially, of course, from the Americans. And the Americans would be less impulsive and generous than they are, were not their first feeling to rush to the rescue of the weaker party.

On the whole, however, we must consider it fortunate that the instructions of our Government to Commodore Rodgers agreed with those given to the British commander—to pursue a strictly neutral course towards the belligerents. We should be in endless war were our officers in such cases allowed to determine their own course, or were we to be guided alone by impulse. On the same ground that we should forcibly intervene between Spain and Chili now, we might have intervened, or we might yet intervene in a hundred wars. Our Government may exercise its offices in the matter, but the only duty of our officers is to obey their Government.

The Late Election in France—The Empire Before the People.

From the Herald.

The people of a province of France recently had an opportunity to express their thoughts and feelings in relation to the Emperor Napoleon and his Government. A representative of the Department of Bas-Rhin was to be chosen. There was a Government candidate and an opposition candidate, and the Government candidate was elected by an immense majority, receiving rather more than double the number of votes cast for his adversary. This expression of universal suffrage is remarkable, significant as it is of the real views of France, of the masses of the people taken in any given part of the country.

His bold faith in his hold upon the people, the confidence with which he accepts any appeal to the nation, his readiness at all times to carry his case to the polling places, is one of the greatest facts in the Emperor's history. From whatever cause it arises, whether it be the old faith in his name, or the result of a deeper insight into the character of the people, it is unquestionable that this readiness to submit his Government to the popular verdict is an important element of its strength. It frees it from any necessity to consider the embarrassments that factious opposition would put in its way. It lifts it far above the whole atmosphere of party discussion and quarrel. No party can even have a base of operations against the Government or get the least foothold in public esteem; for the party that promises most can offer nothing more delusive or attractive than an appeal to the people, and the Government is ready for that at any time, and makes it constantly. Thus the Government is not trammelled by the necessity of trimming close to any party breezes. It may choose its own course boldly, confidently, only keeping in view the great mass and body of the people, watching the temper and tone of the nation. So long as it is sure of these it may despise all else, and so long as he can get such verdicts as this from the Bas-Rhin, the Emperor may certainly feel sure of the people.

As a consequence of this state of affairs there is now a real political tranquillity in France. All the factions that in the past have agitated the country are in existence still, but they have lost that confidence of the people that was the only element of their power. Whether they are Bourbons or Republicans it is the same. France, sure of what she has, and satisfied with it, will not give it up for the splendid promises of any of the parties that have led her such a horrible dance since she first cast down the Bourbons. This is the declaration she makes every time she elects a candidate known to sustain the Government. This is more emphatically still the declaration she has made in this last election, because it follows so closely upon those more than usually bold arraignments of the Government that have been heard in the Chamber of Deputies this winter. The old Bourbon oppression had become so bad that the nation was compelled to get rid of it, and in the exertions of getting rid of it she lost her equilibrium. That lost equilibrium of a nation could not be regained at once, and France staggered and reeled through all the moods of trouble—the Jacobins, the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, the Bourbons, the Republic; through all these she went and was in trouble still, but now she is firmly on her feet again and will stay there; however the Reds promise something better and the rhetoricians declaim against the Empire.

France is the more ready to stay as she is, because she believes that she can change her condition whenever she desires it. She believes she can do this because she possesses universal suffrage; and in this way, also, universal suffrage adds a vast strength to the empire, since it has educated the people to believe that it is the creature of their own will, and has gotten them into the habit of endorsing it every now and then. This is a habit that only the greatest possible errors on the part of the Emperor can change; for France is not fickle, though her history following the Revolution has made her seem so. Nothing less than the vices of the Bourbons could have induced her to cast them out; and changeable as she seemed in the many mutations she subsequently passed through, she would have seemed a great deal worse if she had quietly accepted any one of those many bad systems.

It has been argued that the elections in France are not fair expressions of the popular sentiment, because they are so largely controlled by Government influences, direct and indirect. This argument may hold in Europe, but cannot here, where we are familiar with the whole machinery of elections and know exactly how little can be effected by organization in influencing the choice of the people. In view of the history of France she cannot be accused of moral or physical cowardice. She is neither so timid as to fear the displeasure of Government agents, nor is she to be controlled by the presence of bayonets. We must accept the decision arrived at by universal suffrage as the real voice of the people, and the great fact of the present condition of France is that that voice is now overwhelmingly in favor of the empire.

Muzzling the President.

From the World.

It has always been deemed a fundamental principle of free government that the legislative, the executive, and the judicial departments should be separated, and each made, within its own proper sphere, independent of the others. By the Federal Constitution, the independence of Congress is secured by lodging in its hands the sole power to make or withhold appropriations. The judiciary are made independent, by their tenure of office during good behavior, by the prohibition to diminish their salaries while they remain in office, and by their authority to set aside and declare null all laws which, in their opinion, conflict with the Constitution. The independence of the executive is guaranteed by the power of the President to veto objectionable laws, and his power of removing subordinate officers. If Congress should attempt to control the decisions of the judges, by withholding their salaries, the proceeding would not be more revolutionary than the attempt it is now making to subdue and subordinate the executive by destroying the powers with which the Constitution had clothed him for the protection of his independence.

The amendment offered by Senator Trumbull to the Post Office Appropriation bill is something more than a declaration of hostility to the President. It is an attempt to annihilate the independence of the Executive, and break down the separation of powers established by the Constitution. The Constitution declares that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." The Constitution establishes a plural legislative department, consisting of two branches, each composed of many members; it establishes a plural judicial department, consisting of several judges; but the whole executive power is conferred upon a single officer; and, although that department employs ten thousand times as many persons as the legislative and judicial departments together, unity of administration and concentration of responsibility are secured by making them all the subordinates of one officer in whom the whole executive power is vested. If the President had control only of his personal acts, and not of those of his subordinates, it would be absurd to hold him responsible (as the Constitution does) for the faithful execution of the laws. In that case, instead of being vested with the whole executive power, he would only possess that insignificant fraction of it which he can exercise without the aid of others. This power to remove subordinates necessarily results from the fact that he is clothed with the whole executive power, and that it is made his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. If his subordinates refuse compliance, he is powerless to enforce the laws, and the responsibility with which the Constitution clothes him ceases, unless he has power to displace the unfaithful or contumacious officer.

It is now proposed to strip the President of this necessary power—a power exercised by every President from Washington down—and prevent removals from office during the recess of Congress. Mr. Trumbull's amendment is in the following words:—

"No person exercising or performing the duties of any office, which by law is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy which has, during the recess of the Senate, and since its last adjournment, happened by death, resignation, or expiration of term."

That is to say, no vacancy shall be filled which may be caused by the President's removal of the incumbent! There can be no question that this is the intent, and would be the effect of this amendment; for no officer can be expected to serve the Government without pay. It is as direct an attack on the President's power of removal, as withholding the salaries of the judges would be on judicial independence. But if the President cannot remove unfaithful, incompetent, or contumacious officers, he is divested of the executive power with which the Constitution clothes him. If the executive power, or any part of it, is to be exercised by officers whom he cannot control, he is stripped of his constitutional functions, which are transferred to the officers who may with impunity defy him, or to the body to which those officers are made responsible. The constitutional unity of the executive authority is thus broken, and the President rendered a powerless cipher in the Government.

For, if the power of removal may be annulled in respect to one class of officers, it may in respect to all; and the President, who, in our widely ramified system of administration, can act only through his subordinates, might be divested of all executive authority. The irremovable Secretary of State and his irremovable subordinates would manage the Department of Foreign Affairs as they pleased, against the will of a helpless President; and so with the Secretary of the Treasury, and so the Secretary of War and every department of the Executive Administration. But as every executive power (except that of nominations to office) is exerted through some one of the departments, the President would be completely denuded of all independent authority, except that of sending in nominations, which the Senate is at full liberty to reject. It would be a complete absorption of the executive authority into the legislative branch of the Government, in defiant disregard of the constitutional declaration that the executive authority shall be vested in the President, and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Constitution provides that, "the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies"—not merely those which may take place by other means than removal—"to fill up all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session." The revolutionary radicals propose to nullify this part of the Constitution, by refusing to the persons so commissioned any pay for their services. Congress would have just as much right to cut off the salary of the President, or those of the Justices of the Supreme Court. To say that officers appointed to fill vacancies shall receive no compensation is equivalent to saying the vacancies shall not be filled: which is in the very teeth of an express declaration of the Constitution. According to this revolutionary scheme, if an officer is embezzling the public money; if he is indolently neglecting his duties; if he is violating the law or the regulations of the department of which he is a subordinate; if he is beastly drunk every hour of the twenty-four when he is not asleep; if he daily reviles the President with foul-mouthed ribaldry, the President must not remove him, or if he does, it must be by suppressing the office at the same time he displaces the officer, since it is a virtual interdict on the appointment of a successor.

And why is the Constitution to be thus violated? Why is President Johnson to be thus dealt with as no President was ever dealt with by a hostile Congress before? For no other reason than that he is a friend of the Union, and desires its speedy restoration. It it because he will not lend himself as an instrument to keep it sundered and dissevered. The veto power is already virtually annihilated, by excluding from Congress States enough to render it effective; and now the executive power of the President is attacked, and, if the scheme succeeds, will be annulled, by rendering his subordinates independent of him, and making it safe for them to thwart his wishes and contumaciously resist his authority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 28 15

THE VIRGIN

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1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

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The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office for Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 7th, 1866, for the grading of Hare street from Twenty-fifth street to Pennsylvania avenue the said grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

All bidders may be present at the time and place for opening of said proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, in accordance with a resolution of Councils, approved May 25, 1860.

And if the lowest bidder does not come forward within three days after opening the proposals he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his and the next highest bidder.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

5 1 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF PHILADELPHIA:—

COMRADES:—The cause for which we fought on land and sea must be ratified this fall at the ballot-box. At the present time as well as when the storm of rebellion raged with its mightiest power, our country looks pleadingly to us to rescue it from the ruin which still threatens it. The same men and their accomplices who fought against us with the cartridge box and bullet are now waging a war against us with the ballot box and the ballot. They are thoroughly organized. Already are they marshalling their forces for the attack. Shall we allow them to take us by surprise? Will we allow ourselves to be caught without a single picket posted? Will we meet their attack with a poorly organized skirmish line? No! Let us organize; let at least one company be formed in each and every ward; let the companies be consolidated into regiments, and the regiments into brigades; let the brigades be consolidated into divisions, and the divisions into corps, and the corps into one grand army of men who have proven that they are willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of their country's honor.

Our General-in-Chief has already been chosen in the person of that patriot soldier

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Our flag is nailed to the mast, with our motto, "None but Loyal Men shall Govern," indelibly stamped upon it.

This is a duty we owe to our distracted country; it is a duty we owe to ourselves; and last, but not least, it is a duty we owe to our disabled comrades and to the wives and children of those who gave up their lives in defense of our flag.

Experience has proven that we have nothing to expect from professional politicians. "They make the word of promise to our ears, and break it to our hopes."

Words and promises will not feed the wives and little ones.

Bounties should be equalized.

The amount of pensions to widows and orphans and to disabled sailors and soldiers should be increased.

Soldiers should have a fair share of the patronage of the Government.

Much, very much, is to be done which can only be accomplished by organization. We have the power, if we organize. The orphan of him who was the life of his squad appeals to us to organize. The spirits of the dead hover about us, and in angelic chorus plead with us: "For the sake of humanity, for the sake of our country," to organize.

JOSHUA T. OWEN,

5 2 4t Chairman of Committee.

RALLY, SOLDIERS, RALLY!—A Meeting of all honorably discharged Soldiers favorable to the election of General JOHN W. GEARY, as Governor of Pennsylvania will meet at the County Court Room, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets on SATURDAY, May 5 1866 at 7½ o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for organizing Ward Clubs of "the boys in blue"

By order of the Committee.

5 2 3t JOSHUA T. OWEN, Chairman.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited

5 1 2t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 27, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for clearing house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH

4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurers of the United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPORARY LOAN, except those intended for Clearing House purposes.

H. McCULLOCH,

4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that at the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

At an Election held May 1, 1866, the following-named persons were chosen officers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.

JAMES S. COX.

MANAGERS.

JOHN FARNUM,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
RICHD RICHARDSON	FREDERICK GRAFF,
ANDW MANDERSON,	FISHER HAZARD,
JACOB P. JONES,	CHARLES L. BORIE,
FRANCIS C. YARNALL,	CHARLES WHEELER.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,	

5 2 3t F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARQUETTE MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1866

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, at 12 M., after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors.

4 27 12ttuths4t J. W. JACKSON, Secretary.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

E. G. TRASEL,

4 26 10t* Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South FIFTH Street Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.

April 23, 1866. 4 23 tm1*

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1·00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice. 4 30 9t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure: as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this a place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

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HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

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DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

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Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs braided TIGHTLY FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single spring but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade* or *home*, the *church, theatre*, or car they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

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Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

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MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth$rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

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AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

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BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

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DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,

3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

THE PRESTON RETREAT.—The Managers of the Preston Retreat take this method of announcing that the Retreat is now open for the reception of patients. Dr. Jonas Preston appropriated by will the larger portion of a valuable estate to the founding of an hospital, in which indigent married women of good moral character, residents of the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware, in Pennsylvania, could be provided with suitable attendance and comfort during the period of their confinement. As the income of the estate is now sufficient to provide for as many patients as can be accommodated in the large building of the Retreat, the Managers have made all arrangements for opening the house; and patients are now occupying some of the wards. Application for admission should be made to Dr. William Goodell, Physician in charge, at the Retreat, Hamilton street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, who can furnish all information in regard to regulations for admission, etc.

JOHN M. OGDEN, President.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the New York Middle Coal Field Railroad and Coal Company was held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock. Mr. Adam Warthman was called to the chair, and E. C. Pechin appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was to act upon the supplement passed at the last session of the Legislature, and which is as follows:—

Supplement to "An Act to Incorporate the New York and Middle Coal Field Railroad and Coal Company."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the time for the completion of the Railroad of the New York and Middle Coal Field Railroad and Coal Company shall be extended until the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, with the right of extending the main road eastward by the Lizzard Creek, or such other line as the Directors may select, to the Delaware river, and a branch to the Juniata, from such point along the main line as may be deemed advisable, with the privilege of connecting at the state line or at or near either, or both of said streams, or at any intermediate point with any other railroad or railroads now constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, leading into the interior, or in the direction of the tide-water, and for all or either of said purposes the Company are hereby authorized to use all the powers and privileges granted in their original charter and its supplements.

Section 2 That the right shall be conferred upon the said Company of creating and disposing of the additional amount of stock necessary to the construction and equipment of said railroad and its branches, on such terms as the directors may deem needful; or it may, if deemed expedient, borrow money from time to time for the said purpose, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, and issue its bonds or other obligations therefor, in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, and may secure the payment of the same by a mortgage or mortgages of its lands, improvements railroad, and corporate franchises, or any part thereof.

Section 3. That the right be conferred upon the said Company of completing their railroad, or its branches, by sections of five or more miles, and operating each section as completed under the provisions of the General Railroad law of this Commonwealth.

The President of the Company, Mr. McLellan, explained at length the provisions of the bill. The surveys for two routes have been fully made—one from Schuylkill Haven to Lizard Creek, 31 miles; and the other from Tamaqua to Lehighton, about 15 miles. By either of these routes coal can be carried to New York, from Schuylkill county, from 40 to 50 miles less distance than by any existing route. The resolution to accept the supplement was adopted, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:—

Resolved That the Directors be requested to submit to the Stockholders, for signature, a proposition to sell a majority of the stock, at not less than ten cents per share, to any parties who will agree to furnish the money necessary to build the road. It is the intention of the Company to shortly commence the erection of a first-class colliery upon the land.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—For benevolent and reformative purposes, the Legislature has incorporated an association bearing the above caption, its specific object being the reformation of inebriates, and the moral and social elevation and improvement of the ignorant and the neglected. The association is in the hands of a number of gentlemen whose names are full guarantees for the character of their trust. They are John Albright, John A. Maris, Wistar Morris, George Milliken, Jay Cooke, Samuel Parrish, M. D., S. Morris Waln, Joshua Woolston, Samuel A. Crozier, Dr. Caspar Morris, Archibald Campbell, Joseph Parrish, M. D.

The Legislature has already incorporated the Association. Official authority makes it a body politic, having power to purchase and possess lands, to erect buildings for the custody and care of the intemperate, to open employment offices, to examine into and take statistics of intemperance, vagrancy, and crime, and, in fact, to exercise unlimited power for the prevention of evil.

It is proposed by the Directors to open and establish branch offices in the various counties of the State and all parts of the Union. The initiatory step, the opening of a central office in this city, will be speedily taken. This will be the great heart of the work and the agencies of the Association, working through a hundred arteries, will soon be in active operation in all quarters of Pennsylvania. The State will be divided according to the present judicial districts, and the Association will carefully labor to create public sentiment in favor of its work, by the discriminate distribution of facts and statistics of vagrancy, crime, and intemperance. At present any information relative to the Association can be procured at the Freedmen's Relief Commission rooms, No 424 Walnut street. The officers of the Society are:—President, Dr. Joseph Parrish; and Treasurer, Joshua Woolston.

A LARGE BUILDING.—By June 1st will be completed, at the Frankford Arsenal, a building that will probably equal, if not excel, anything of like character existing elsewhere. It will cost the Government about $300,000. It is a copper and brass rolling mill. It is 225 feet long by 50 feet deep, with two wings, each of 120 feet depth. John Frazer, the architect of the work, has devoted to it a vast amount of attention. The building is so absolutely fire-proof that even the gutter pipes are of copper. In the whole structure there is nothing that is possibly inflammable. The exterior of the building is handsome. The base is of dressed eastern granite; the superstructure is brick, dressed with brown stone. The same architect is erecting at the Allegheny Arsenal, at Pittsburg, a military storehouse, made fire-proof by corresponding means. The Government is expending upon it about $150,000 It is 225 feet long, 45 feet deep, and three stories high. Like the stupendous building at Frankford, it will be at least indestructible by fire.

LOSSES BY RECENT FIRES.—The losses and insurances by the fire on Twenty-first street, above Chesnut, on Monday morning, foot up thus:—John D. Jones, on building $25,000; on material and machinery, $25,000—insurance $18,000, in the Royal, Franklin, Girard, and Lycoming Mutual. The other occupants were Adams & Kern, manufacturers, loss $4000—no insurance; James Cameron, machinist, loss $2000—no insurance; James Blair, stair builder, loss $5000—no insurance; Willis & Co., sash and blind shutter makers, loss $3000—insurance $1000; J. Coulston, carpenter and builder, loss $1800—no insurance; C Latourneau, turner, loss $2200—no insurance. Ten three story dwellings on Chesnut street, belonging to Dr. J. Steward, were damaged in the rear. Insured in the Fire Association and Franklin Insurance Company.

The loss of E Fageans, owner of building No 142 Dock street, burned the same morning, is $2500, upon which there is a partial insurance. Messrs. Barding & Schutte, the occupants, lose about $4500, and are also partially insured

PETROLEUM IN THE CITY.—There having been a great deal of discussion about the storage of petroleum in the city of Philadelphia, an act was passed at the last session of the Legislature providing that Samuel L. Evans, S. E. corner of Front and Reed streets; Jacob S. Fry, S. W. corner of Thirtieth and Hamilton streets; Logan & Lloyd, S. E. corner of Twentieth street and Washington avenue; Wilson, Chute & Co., Thirty-sixth and Grape streets; and Ackley & Co, Christian street wharf, on the Schuylkill river, shall not be subject to the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1865, for the better security of the city against damage from the refining and negligent storage of petroleum, until the expiration of nine months from March 2, 1866. But the Fire Marshal shall see that their refineries are so arranged as to prevent the escape of oil into the premises adjoining or the public highways, and shall so certify to the Mayor.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—On Monday afternoon there will be a general convention of the architects of the city, at the room of the Board of School Control. The Board will soon commence the erection of new school buildings in several wards, and the advantages of a general session of builders and a free discussion of the different models of school architecture need no amplification. The intimate intercourse established by Mr. Edward Shippen and Hon. James Freeborn, between the Philadelphia School Board and the Educational Boards of New York and Boston, has led to a careful study of Eastern school building. They are all designed on better scientific and sanitary principles, and some of the new school-houses to be erected in Philadelphia will probably be models of the most popular buildings in the East.

POLICE ITEMS.—A man named Anthony Coe, hailing from St. Louis, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, by Officer Samuel Smith, of the Third District police, at Sixth and South streets, upon the charge of attempting to pass a twenty dollar counterfeit national bank note. He was held in default of $500 bail to answer at court by Alderman Butler.

Last evening Police Officer Sommerdyke preferred a charge of interference with the performance of his duties against John A. McGrath and Martin Tracy. The charge grew out of a disturbance on Saturday evening, at Sixteenth and Lombard streets, when the officer was endeavoring to arrest a drunken man. At the hearing, a citizen of the Seventh Ward made a charge of drunkenness against the police officer, and stated that the mob interfered and arrested police officer and man both, but subsequently the former was let off. The affair was discreditable in the extreme. The defendants were bound over to answer the charge by Alderman Patchel.

A BAD BOY.—A lad named Connelly, aged 10 years, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Eighth and Locust streets, by Reserve Officer Cooley, for stabbing another boy in the arm with a penknife. It appears that the boys got into a difficulty, and after exchanging blows, Connelly drew a knife and cut his antagonist. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, who reprimanded Connelly and his parents, and discharged him from custody.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Preparations are being made for the erection of a sugar refinery, on Delaware avenue, below Shippen street, which is to be one hundred and twenty feet square and nine stories in height, and to have a boiler-house attached, twenty-five by fifty feet. It is to be erected for Messrs. Harrison & Co. This, with the extensive storehouses now going up on the avenue, at Almond street will greatly add to the improvement of that neighborhood.

SUICIDE AND MURDER.

A German Lady Jumps into the Central Park Lake, and is Drowned—The Cause of the Suicide as yet Unknown—A Woman in the First Avenue Said to have been Murdered by her Husband, Etc. Etc.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Gamble, at the Central Park Police Station, in Fifth avenue, over the remains of an unknown female, who had evidently committed suicide by jumping into the lake on Monday afternoon. From the testimony taken by the Coroner, it appears that on the afternoon in question Mrs Eliza Bennett, who is employed in the ladies' saloon overlooking the lake in the Park, noticed a young woman walking about the esplanade, on the borders of the lake, where the boats are moored. Suddenly, while her back was turned, Mrs Bennett heard a splash, which she at first supposed was occasioned by some boys throwing stones in the water, but to satisfy herself, she ran down to the water's edge, and there was horrified to find the woman she had previously noticed floundering in the water. The drowning woman made no effort nor expressed a desire to be rescued. But Mrs. Bennett raised an alarm, and with the assistance of a laborer in the park, and a gentleman who was passing in a carriage at the time, the woman was taken from the water in an insensible condition. A physician was summoned, and efforts were made to resuscitate the unfortunate woman, but without success. The remains were then conveyed to the police station. From the fact that the woman divested herself of a water-proof cloak and a woollen cloud before she threw herself overboard, there is no doubt that the deed was wholly premeditated. The cloak and cloud were found in one of the boats on the bank of the lake. The jury empanelled in the case rendered a verdict of "Suicide by drowning."

The deceased was apparently a German woman, about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, of medium height, and quite stoutly built, with light blue eyes, and dark-brown curly hair. She was far advanced in pregnancy. She was attired in a light calico loose wrapper, with dark figure, cotton drawers, chemise, and night gown, white cotton stockings, and laced boots She wore no hoop skirts. On one of the fingers of her left hand was a plain black ring, in her ears, gold and jet rings, and at the neck-band of her chemise a black and gold stud, bearing the initials, "A. D. M. H." The remains are now in charge of the Coroner, awaiting identification.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

Mr. Julius Matson, a miner, forty-five years of age, who resides in First avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, was yesterday arrested by Officer Robert Brown, of the Twenty-third Precinct police, on suspicion of having, by some mysterious means, caused the disappearance of his wife, Sarah K. Matson, a woman thirty-nine years of age. It is alleged by some of the persons residing in Matson's immediate neighborhood, that about 3 o'clock on last Thursday morning the noise of a scuffle, accompanied by the screams of a woman, apparently in distress, was heard to proceed from Matson's house, but as Matson was a man of intemperate habits, and frequently indulged in beating his wife, no attention was paid to these noises at the time. The next day it was discovered that Mrs. Matson had mysteriously disappeared from the house (having left in her night-clothes), and since that time nothing has been seen or heard of the missing wife. It was thereupon supposed that Matson had resorted to violent measures for the purpose of getting rid of his wife. A thousand rumors were floating about the neighborhood, until the suspicions in regard to the matter were brought to the attention of Captain Hutchings, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who at once determined to make an investigation in the case, and, as a preliminary step, ordered the arrest of Mr Matson, which was accordingly effected as stated above. The prisoner is held in the custody of the police to await an investigation.—*New York World.*

A Mission from Italy.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York yesterday, by the *Scotia*, was Count Castiglione, who comes to this country for the second time, charged with a mission from the King of Italy.

BONNETS IN PARIS.—The one great object of my admiration in Paris is the "bonnet"—its ever-changing shape, its splendor, its disappearance, and its "dark days of nothingness." What do you think bonnets were yesterday? Not crepe, nor tulle, nor silk, nor satin, nor velvet, nor straw. No, nothing but flowers. I saw one lady with a bonnet of daisies, and another who had on her head a handful of lilies of the valley, festooned with green ribbon. If it really is anything a bonnet can scarcely be less than a few lilies of the valley, which at Florence would cost half a paul. Another lady had a wreath of wall flowers. Of the last I will only say "non mi gusta," it was too like a fashion which used to obtain in London on May-day, especially with "my lord" and "my lady;" but the others were sweetly pretty, and that such a something as that "lily" bonnet could come out of nothing is, I confess, a wonder of art. There was, too, a dust-colored dress and bonnet, the latter having in it two great natural roses, which were worth paying the Grand Stand ticket only to see. Certainly some French women can dress, if they can do nothing else. Not that I turn against my countrywomen. No. As in St. James street you can get a better dinner than on the Boulevard, so in the Park you can see a greater show of beauty than in the Bois, and for the same reason—the raw material is so superior.—*London Paris Letter.*

DEATH OF LORD CLINTON.—We (*London Post*) announce, with much regret, the death of this venerable Peer, which occurred about nine o'clock on Tuesday night, at his seat, in the county of Devon. The noble Lord was the eighteenth baron, was born in November, 1791, and was consequently in his 75th year.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES IN THE SOUTH.—The Mobile (Ala.) *Tribune* has news that a portion of the State militia will presently be called out to assist the police in the preservation of public order.

COAL CHEAP AT THE MINES.—The Pottsville (Pa.) *Miners' Journal* says that coal is now selling in that region as low as it did in the first year of the war.

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
FOR THE
PRESENTATION
OF THE
Carl Wolfsohn Testimonial,
On Saturday Evening, May 5.

For particulars see Programmes. To be had at the Music Stores. 5 2 4t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GARBYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the
SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
L. GROVER & W. E. SINN, Lessees and Managers
Mr WILLIAM E. SINN Resident Manager, has the honor to announce to his friends, and the public in general that his
ANNUAL BENEFIT
ANNUAL BENEFIT
ANNUAL BENEFIT
will take place on the
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
OF
SATURDAY, May 5.
SATURDAY, May 5,
for which occasion a bill of
SURPASSING ATTRACTIVENESS
is in preparation.
At the
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
the powerful drama in three acts, entitled
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN.
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN.
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN.
will be presented.
In the evening, the celebrated comedienne,
MISS JULIA DALY,
MISS JULIA DALY,
MISS JULIA DALY,
MISS JULIA DALY,
who has kindly volunteered her services for this occasion, will make her first appearance in this city for several years in her great specialty
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
as performed by her in England and America for many hundred nights.
MISS KATE PENNOYER
MISS KATE PENNOYER
has also volunteered and will appear in her powerful delineation of
THE FRENCH SPY,
THE FRENCH SPY,
THE FRENCH SPY,
THE FRENCH SPY,
in the drama of that name.
The Box Sheet is now open, and seats may be secured in advance. 5 3 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.................Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear in the charming character of
AMRIE,
IN THE
BEAUTIFUL HOME DRAMA,
in five acts, entitled
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
and the strength of the Company.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
WM. E. SINN (Resident Manager).
First appearance in this city of
MISS JULIA DALY
in her celebrated specialty
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.
First appearance in this city of
MISS KATE PENNOYER,
as the "FRENCH SPY," in the drama of that name.
At the Matinee the powerful drama in three acts,
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN
will be performed.
Box Sheet now open.
MONDAY EVENING, May 7, first appearance of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.......... WILLIAM WHEATLEY
FAREWELL NIGHTS
in Philadelphia of the
CELEBRATED RAVEL TROUPE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 3,
First time of the new comic pantomime of
THE CONTRABANDIST.
Picolo..................................FRANCOIS RAVEL
The Pet of the City, YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE
THE MARTINETTIS AS THE ATHLETES
Second time of the amusing pantomime of
GODENSKI
Rolloff, a drunken conscript..........GABRIEL RAVEL
Stanilas, an old soldier...............ANTOINE RAVEL
Godenski...............................YOUNG AMERICA
The piece will conclude with a
GRAND SKATING SCENE.
TO-MORROW (Friday),
ONLY BENEFIT OF FRANCOIS RAVEL.
The Trapeze, Schoolmaster, Spanish Ballet, and The Coopers.
ADMISSION...............................50 cents
Reserved Seats..........................75 cents
Family Circle...........................30 cents
Amphitheatre............................25 cents
Doors open at ¾ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE FIFTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE
will be given, being positively THE LAST BUT ONE.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats................50 cents

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets Begins quarter to 8.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the length and importance of
HAMLET,
as now presented, the public is most respectfully informed that the overture will commence at a quarter past seven o'clock, at the conclusion of which the curtain will rise.
THIS,
AND EVERY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
Laertes...................Mr. CHARLES BARRON
The Ghost...................Mr. J. B. TAYLOR
HAMLET will constitute the evening's performance
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
MADAME CELESTE
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS
May 2 and 3
THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME
Ernest de Lagarde, }
Zambaro, } ....Madame CELESTE
After which, the glorious farce of
TURN HIM OUT.
Nicodemus Nobbs...........................Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF
MADAME CELESTE,
who will appear in two grand plays.
SATURDAY,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
LAST WEEK OF EL NINO EDDIE,
MAD'LLE FORRESTAL.
The wonderful Female Gymnast, from Europe.
Mr. G W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe
Songs, Dances, Dramas, Ethiopian Burlesques, etc.

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 18

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges etc. the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties T rail, and full-spiked.

A more particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aforesaid

Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with—the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.

All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government

P. J. HORWITZ,
5 1 tuths9t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

FORT DELAWARE, Del., May 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at Fort Delaware, Del.,

On SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS,

Consisting of:—

Six Frame Buildings, 24 feet wide, 14 feet high, and 350 feet long. Containing—
8160 feet Spruce Flooring,
8228 feet grooved Ceiling Boards,
19,200 plain Shingles,
9100 feet Hemlock Sheathing Boards,
11,100 feet Pine Boards,
Eight Corridors, containing—
20,927 feet plain Boards,
4708 Pine Shingles,
6250 feet Flooring,
3500 feet Scantling,
10 Cedar Water Tanks, 2500 gallons each;
9 Lightning Rods 325 feet in all.
Four Sheds, containing—
1904 Shingles,
1800 feet Hemlock Boards,
1300 feet Hemlock Scantling,
1780 feet Pine Boards,
600 feet Flooring,
2 Cooking Ranges.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid; balance immediately after the sale.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

The 9 o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, for New Castle. On arrival a steam-tug will leave for the Fort.

By order of

Col G. W. BRADLEY,
Chief Q. M. Mid Mil Dept.
E. S. SMITH,
5 2 10t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND Va., April 30, 1866.

SALE OF HARD BREAD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the United States Commissary Storehouse, Goldsboro, N. C., about three hundred and sixty four thousand (364 000) pounds of Hard Bread, in lots to suit purchasers

This bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
5 2 12t Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

145 sets Cart Harness,	125 lbs Tallow,
38 sets Four-horse Harness,	6 bbls. Salt,
40 sets Ambulance Harness,	80 Oil Cans,
170 Saddles,	6 Platform Scales,
36 Carts,	8 Single and Double Blocks,
8 Watering Carts,	28 Crowbars,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),	517 lbs Railroad Spikes (new),
3 Army Wagons (two horse),	250 Shutter and Gate Hasps
1 Ambulance (four horse),	250 lbs Nuts,
5 Dead-horse Wagons,	700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
59 Portable Forges,	500 Tire Bolts,
20 Anvils,	350 Linch Pins,
27 Cauldrons,	1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	44 pairs Hames,
60 Heating Stoves,	80 Riding Bridles,
300 Benches,	20 part sets 4 horse Ambulance Harness (new),
120 Mess Tables,	10 Bridles (new),
2000 Table Spoons,	100 sets Lines and Martingales,
1000 Knives and Forks,	91 Collar Pads,
24 Ladles,	200 Surcingles, Saddlebags, and Cruppers,
1160 Tin Cups,	1 set Hobbles,
1600 Tin Plates,	70 Blankets,
35 Coffee Pots,	4 sides Belting Leather,
95 Bread Pans,	4 sides Bridle Leather,
250 Manure Forks,	500 Curry Combs,
106 Axes,	700 Horse Brushes,
50 Spades,	13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
450 Shovels,	250 lbs. Lead,
7 Coal Buckets (large),	50 lbs. Babbit Metal,
950 Water Buckets,	125 Lanterns, Lamps,
818 Head Halters and Ropes (new),	6 boxes Window Glass,
750 Head Halters and Ropes (good),	20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1000 Head Halters (good),	1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
200 Head Halters,	2 Circular Saws,
500 Head Halters and Chains,	2 Cross-cut Saws,
500 Neck Straps and Chains,	4 Wood Saws,
500 Halter Chains,	82 Hand Saws,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,	10 Tenon Saws,
8 Grindstones,	50 Planes (assorted),
32 Axle Boxes,	50 Caulking Irons, Ha[illegible] Hooks, etc.,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,	11 Vices,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,	150 Brands (assorted),
500 lbs. Chain,	3 Cleaves,
6 Log Chains,	14 Augers,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,	1 Tenon Auger (complete)
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,	8 Braces and Bits,
6000 lbs. Rope,	60 Auger Bits (assorted),
170 Wall Brushes,	12 Trying Squares,
57 sets Shoeing Tools,	10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Setts,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,	40 Oil Stones,
50 Hardies,	14 Claw Hammers,
150 Pritchels and Punches,	50 Hatchets,
200 pairs Tongs,	5 Screw Drivers,
100 pairs Pinchers,	12 Monkey Wrenches,
75 Cold Chisels,	11 Drawing Knives,
60 Clinch Irons,	2 Spirit Levels,
250 Hammers (assorted),	5 Adzes and Hand Axes
300 Rasps,	4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
200 Files,	100 Chisels (assorted),
2 Bellows,	500 Halter Squares,
200 Brooms,	200 gross Buckles,
30 Ice Hooks,	10 gross Halter Bolts,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,	10 gross Rings,
100 Wheelbarrows,	90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
50 Iron Pots,	175 Locks (assorted),
4 Dutch Ovens,	300 Carriage Knobs,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,	20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
50 Camp Kettles,	150 pairs Butt Hinges,
125 Picks,	150 pairs Strap Hinges,
2 Plows	30 Chairs,
5 Road Scrapers,	2 Office Tables,
3000 Plastering Laths,	25 Office and Field Desks,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),	18,000 Grain Sacks.
27 Feed Troughs,	
88 Double trees and Lead Bars,	

One "Felton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds.

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866.

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—
86 Frame Buildings
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12 000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons
7 Cooking Ranges
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers 4 feet diameter.
4458 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.
The frame buildings contain
1,000 750 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
785 390 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
376,110 feet Rough Boards.
298 000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122 700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.
The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the account

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively

500 feet of 4 inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

By order of

Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U S A.
GEORGE R ORME,
4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Glue complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office

By order of Major-General A. B DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 t5 18 Brev. Capt. Ord Dept. U. S. A.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100 HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE Va.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26, 1866.

The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:—
5150 pairs leggings, new.
5666 pairs trowsers, new.
56 citizens' coats, new.
22 pairs brogans, new.
7 Marine jackets, new.
23 Zouave vests, new.
23 Zouave scarfs, new.
19 Zouave caps, new.
2 Zouave jackets, new
134 great coats, damaged.
122 dress coats, damaged.
50 hats and caps, damaged.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.

JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.
E F JAMES,
4 27 16t Auctioneer.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON D C, April 19 1866

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of 570 ARMY WAGONS,

in lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 20 16t Depot of Washington

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON D. C., April 19, 1866

Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—
17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short-handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.

These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages

Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen

Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold at the same time and place, the following articles, viz:—
6873 Felling Axes, with handles.
250 " " without handles.
3775 Picks with handles.
600 " without handles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major Gen. and Chief Quartermaster
4 21 19t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MANURE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, May 5, 1866, for the purchase and removal, semi-weekly, of all Manure that may accumulate at the Government Stables, TWENTY-THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., for sixty (60) days from date of acceptance of the highest bidder

Bidders will state the price in writing and figures per load. For one (1) horse cart, two (2) horse wagon, and four (4) horse wagon loads, each respectively.

Payments to be made before removal of manure.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for Manure," and address to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U S. A.

HENRY BOWMAN,
5 1 4t Capt. and Asst Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated quantities, viz:—
Junk, ten tons.
Old Canvas, five tons.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

Commodore H. K. HOFF, U. S. N.,
4 25 17t Inspector of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $16; with Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street Philada.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 1

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

Secretary McCulloch—Proposed New Five Per Cent. Loan.

THE steady appreciation in value of the various classes of Government securities, as well as the general strength of the financial situation, thanks to the able and skilful administration of Secretary MCCULLOCH, gives ground for the belief that a long five per cent. loan may be successfully placed before the country for the purpose of funding the early maturing obligations of the Government. Those obligations, falling due within the next three years, amount in the aggregate to the large sum of over one thousand and twenty-one millions of dollars.

The object of funding this debt in a long five per cent. loan is, first, to reduce the rate of interest, and secondly, to throw the burden of payment of the principal, as well as a portion of the interest, upon the future. Eight hundred and thirty millions of these obligations are now bearing the high rate of interest of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum. One hundred and seventy-three millions bear interest at six per cent., compounded every six months, while some eighteen millions bear simply six per cent. Granting that this sum could now be funded in a five per cent. loan, the saving in interest over the present rates would amount to the very handsome sum of over twenty millions of dollars per annum.

The policy of a *long* loan is evident the moment we take into account the rapid increase of capital in this country. During the ten years from 1850 to 1860, the capital stock of the country increased 158 per centum. Allowing that for the next forty years the increase should maintain anything like this ratio, it is apparent that the principal of the debt, when finally discharged, would be but a very trifling proportion to the total amount of the national wealth.

The justice of throwing a portion of our heavy burden upon the next generation cannot be denied. Our late war in putting down the Rebellion was waged as much in the interest of *posterity* as in our own. In preserving the unity and integrity of the country we preserved it for them. It is but just, therefore, that those who are to share in reaping the fruits of the toils and sacrifices of this generation should also assist in the liquidation of the debt incurred. It must be remembered that the present rates of interest upon much of the public debt are exceptional. They are above the ordinary rate of interest in times of peace; they are above the rates borne by State stocks. Before the war the stocks of the United States were always above par. They will doubtless be so again as soon as the financial condition of the country becomes more fully settled. Five per cent. is above the European rates of interest on similar obligations, and foreign capitalists would find our bonds, at those rates, a more profitable source of investment than anything offered in their own countries.

To a very large class of persons having funds to invest, a long bond, even at a smaller rate of interest, is preferable to a short one. The investment, once made, is not liable to be disturbed, and the expense and risk of reinvestment are avoided.

But one of the chief recommendations of Government bonds is their freedom from taxation. State and municipal taxation is becoming so onerous, and is liable to such further increase, that investments subject to be reached by it are shorn of much of their value. The rate of municipal taxation in many of our large cities has doubled within a few years; where it will finally stop depends entirely upon whether the corrupt prodigality so characteristic of many municipal corporations has yet reached its limits. The popularity of Government loans during the war was owing in a good measure to this freedom from local taxation. It is worthy of consideration whether, as a further inducement for subscriptions for a long five per cent. bond, it might not be good policy to relieve it absolutely from all taxation not merely as to the principal—as is now the case—but also as to the national income tax upon the interest. That the Government would largely save by doing so is apparent. The saivng of interest by funding the eight hundred and thirty millions of Seven-thirties into a five per cent. loan would be nearly twenty millions of dollars per annum; while the income tax upon the interest of the Seven-thirties would amount to only some three millions, being a direct saving to the Government of nearly seventeen millions per annum upon this one description of bonds. Absolute freedom from all taxation would be a novel attraction not only to capitalists, but also to that very large class of persons having small amounts to invest, whose influence in *popularizing* a loan was so signally shown in the sale of the Seven-thirties.

In every point of view, then, it appears desirable that a long five per cent. loan, for the funding of our present costly and early maturing national obligations, should be placed before the country. With a skilful use of the same means so successfully brought to bear in the management and sale of former loans, we have no doubt a similar success might now be achieved, resulting in an alleviation of our public burdens, and a still further strengthening of the public credit.

A REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.—The cause of human liberty has sustained a lamentable defeat in the rejection of EDOUARD LABOULAYE by the electors of Strasburg, of which we are informed by late advices. The vacancy in the representation of the Strasburg district has been the cause of great political excitement in France for the past month, as in the struggle for the success on, the principles of the Napoleonic Government and the ultra Liberals were fairly opposed. The former had for its candinate M. DE BUSSIERE, while the latter selected LABOULAYE for their standard-bearer. And LABOULAYE was beaten by a vote of 9900 to 19,600 for his opponent. While, however, so heavy a majority in support of the Government is a cause of surprise to the friends of freedom, yet at the same time there is reason for congratulation. In 1863, M. DE BUSSIERE had 15,000 to his opponent's 1000, while now he has increased but 4000, while the Liberals have advanced 9000. Here, then, is ground for future hope.

The whole of republican Europe had set their heart, so to speak, on the success of LABOULAYE. Besides combining in an eminent degree all of the requisite qualifications of a parliamentary leader, he was the recognized head of that small though brilliant and powerful clique in Paris who steadily gaze upon the United States, and strive to prepare Europe for such a political system as we have here. He was well known to the literary world both of France and America, principally through his work entitled "Paris in America," which for originality of conception and graphic portrayal of republican life has no equal. When it is remembered that the author never visited our shores, we can judge how deeply he must have studied our institutions, for no one could detect a single flaw in the whole description of the social and civil polity of our land. His later work on the "Issues of the American War" is a powerful defense of the North, and did us much good in France. The Liberals appear, however, to view their defeat as we do the battle of Bunker Hill. It will sound a tocsin-cry which will arouse the masses, and prepare the way for future Benningtons and Yorktowns. Accepting LABOULAYE'S own statement that "nothing can permanently impede the progress of the race," we may recover from our regret, and hope for better things in 1869.

THE HON. WILLIAM J. GRAYSON, of South Carolina, lately deceased, published a few years since a pastoral poem, in Pope verse, entitled "The Country." The work had but a limited circulation, as it appeared in the midst of the war days. It has, however, been republished in *De Bow's Review*, and is, we understand, undergoing another edition in New York. Under such circumstances, its circulation and probably its influence cannot fail to be great. It is extremely well written, exhibiting many of the finer poetic fancies, which seldom reveal themselves in its metre. There is one verse, however, which does such palpable violence to both logic and history, that we cannot but quote it, as an evidence of the perversion of fact as viewed even by the most intelligent Southerners:—

"The foundered demagogue of party strife,
Cleaves to his purpose and intrigues for life:
Fallen from the topmost pinnacle of place,
He rails and wrangles at the miry base,
And as the drunkard hugs his hapless doom,
Raves and harangues, like ADAMS, to the tomb."

This wanton insult to the memory of a dead statesman, who, though old and careworn, refused to abandon the forum, where he still struggled for the cause of freedom, and fell with his armor on, while speaking for the principles which had guided him through life, is as gross as it is unexpected. That the "old man eloquent" should be dragged from his honored grave, and termed a "foundered demagogue," and compared with a "hapless drunkard," is a crime rarely, we are glad to say, rivalled. We cannot admire the logic which would deprive our national councils of the wisdom of the veteran statesmen, and turn into private life those who, from long experience, are best fitted to rule our land, and give the people advice. The reason and the justice of the quoted paragraph are equal. The remainder of the poem is so unexceptional as to render the present instance more grossly apparent.

THE DUPLICATION OF TAXES—IT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.—We sincerely hope that when the Tax bill comes before Congress for final action a clean sweep will be made of that most unjust and inexcusable feature, the reduplication of taxes upon manufactured articles. It is not enough that the tax upon manufactures be reduced, but the entire system of putting tax after tax upon the same article, as it passes through the hands of different manufacturers, should be abolished. It is essentially vicious. If paper is taxed as paper when it is made at the paper-mill, let it not be taxed again when it is made into a book. If cloth is taxed when it is originally manufactured, let it not be taxed again when it is made up into clothes. The just and correct principle is to tax the manufacturer who works upon materials already taxed only for the *increased value* which he gives to them. This is easily arrived at by deducting from the value of the completed article the cost of such component parts of it as have already been taxed as manufactures. By the present system, iron, cloth, leather, paper, and all other great staples of manufacturing industry, are taxed in the hands of the original manufacturer. Then, at each successive step as they are transmitted into the various articles of use in every day life, they are again taxed. Thus it happens that the same article is taxed three or four times over before it reaches the consumer. This is essentially and radically a vicious system, and should be not modified, but utterly abolished. We trust our Pennsylvania representatives will watch this point when the Tax bill comes up for action.

ANOTHER NEW YORK FINANCIAL FRAUD.

Sharp Transaction in Wall Street—Forgery of Checks and Railroad Bonds to the Amount of $300 000—The Criminal a Well-known Broker—His Mysterious Disappearance and Probable Escape—Full Details of the Affair, Etc.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon the visitors of the Gold Exchange, the *habitues* of the Board of Brokers, the component parts of the miniature mobs that congregate in the vicinity of prominent financial institutions, and the *flaneurs* and business men on Wall street generally, were afforded a topic of conversation that will interest the moneyed community for some time to come, and be productive of a certain lack of confidence among financiers who may have occasion to have dealings with strangers. The run or that yesterday found credence speedily proved to be something more than an idle fancy, and although the names of the parties and institutions interested were not then made public, enough of their status was known to give positive assurance that they had been victimized to no inconsiderable extent. The facts of the case, as subsequently elicited from those who were *au fait* of a portion of the transactions, showed that a certain individual had been committing forgeries for sums that already amount to nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

The central figure in the drama that has just been enacted is alleged to be a Mr. John Ross, a man who has been known "on the street" for six or eight months past, but whose financial dealings have only been noticed within a few days. Mr. Ross occupied a small office at No. 44 Exchange place, where doubtless his plans were matured and entered into by the accomplices who must have assisted in the preparation of the gigantic fraud of which he now stands accused. The precise date at which the forger commenced operations cannot at present be ascertained, but the fact of many of the documents being lithographed and printed would go to show that the preparations for the crime had been extensive and had required time for their completion.

The operations executed by Ross, having lain many months in embryo, were forced to a successful issue within twenty-four hours after the criminal had actually taken the field. Thus far the Continental, Union, and Commonwealth Banks, the firms of Cronise & Co., Black & Spaulding, and Groesbeck & Co., appear to have been victimized by the forger; some of these business men, however, not being likely to lose ultimately by the realization of his schemes. The probability is that other prominent parties have also suffered, and that these may only discover their loss by the publication of the already discovered facts. Be this as it may, however, the above-named parties and institutions are among the "privileged," and an explanation of Ross' *modus operandi* in their respective cases will be read with interest.

The forged checks were, as is supposed, first used with good effect in Ross' dealings with J. S. Cronise & Co., brokers, doing business at No. 27 Wall street. Some days since, it would appear, arrangements were made by the forger to purchase fifty thousand dollars in gold from the firm, and on Wednesday afternoon Ross called in person to receive the funds. While the money was being counted the purchaser produced a check for sixty-four thousand and odd dollars, drawn on the Continental Bank—with which Ross was known to have an account—to the order of the drawer, and by him duly indorsed. As this check bore the certification stamp of the teller of the bank, a prudent member of the firm sent a lad to the Continental Bank to assure himself of the genuineness of the certification. The first teller of the financial institution at which the document was presented, examined the paper, and at once pronounced the same duly certified. With this information the lad left the place and reported the result of his mission to the firm, who in the meantime had supplied Ross with the gold, and allowed him to quit the premises. Nothing more was thought of the transaction, and the check was deposited in the Bank of the Commonwealth, where the firm kept an account. Yesterday afternoon the check, which had been presented to the officials of the Continental Bank, and pronounced a forgery, was returned to the Bank of the Commonwealth, and thence was transferred to the firm of Cronise & Co. These gentlemen, no doubt, will not be the losers by the transaction, the officials of the Continental Bank having first pronounced the certification mark genuine. It is rumored that the teller of the institution being subsequently called upon to produce his certification book, to ascertain if the number of the check was to be found thereupon as an evidence of its genuinness, declined to do so, and many incline to the belief that the paper passed upon Messrs. Cronise & Co. is genuine. At present, however, the question is still undecided.

A similar game was played to the detriment of the firm of Black & Spaulding, of No. 19 Broad street, who were waited upon on Tuesday afternoon by Ross. The visitor represented that he wished to purchase fifty thousand dollars in gold; and on being handed the coin, produced in payment therefor a check purporting to be good for the sum of sixty-four thousand dollars. This check was precisely similar to that presented to Messrs. Cronise & Co., being also drawn on the Continental Bank. Black & Spaulding quietly deposited the document in a drawer, and sent it before evening to the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. On the morrow the check was transferred to the Continental Bank, and early yesterday afternoon the supposed valuable paper was returned to the firm with the pleasing announcement that the certification stamp was a forgery.

Bogus Michigan Central Railroad bonds were brought into use to victimize the firm of David Groesbeck & Co., established and doing business at No. 30 Broad street. Some weeks since Ross waited upon the firm, and requested them to purchase for him Michigan Central Railroad bonds to a considerable amount. After compliance Ross called for his bonds, and was lost sight of for a time. He reappeared, however, a few days ago, and demanded the loan of some money, offering as security sundry documents that purported to be the original valuables purchased for him by Groesbeck & Co. Without submitting the papers to a close examination the funds were advanced, and, forty-eight hours later, the bonds were discovered to be forgeries and utterly valueless. The loss of the firm is heavy. The figures, for reasons unknown, are withheld from publication.

The firm of Howes & Macy yesterday afternoon received the visit of some officials, who handed to them two checks, purporting to be good, for $54,000 each, which, at first glance, appeared to have been torn from their own lithographed check-book. The documents were drawn on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, to the order of John Ross, and bore a counterfeit signature of the firm of Howes & Macy, as also the imprint of the cancellation stamp of the firm. The papers in question had been deposited by the supposed forger in the Union and Commonwealth Banks, these institutions, it is stated, having received them as genuine. On presentation of the same to the Leather Manufacturers' Bank they were at once pronounced forgeries, a decision soon after endorsed by the statement of Messrs. Howes & Macy.

Two forged checks for the sum of $64,800 each—counterfeit blanks, having apparently been taken from the check-book of Mr. Albert Speyers, of No. 27 Pine street, and bearing that gentleman's signature—were also, it is charged, thrown into circulation by Ross. The checks bore the imprint of Mr. Speyers' cancellation stamp, and were made payable at the Fourth National Bank to the order of John Ross, the certification stamp being also counterfeited on the face of the note. These checks, it is stated, had been deposited in the Union and Continental Banks by Ross, who had at once drawn against them, the fraud not being discovered till the checks were received at the Fourth National Bank. They were dated May 1, and both were numbered 18,785. This error on the part of the forger would undoubtedly have led to the detection of his crime had the checks been presented at one and the same bank.

The excitement caused by these discoveries was, as may be imagined, most intense. The detective police was summoned, the best legal and judicial authorities consulted, and every step taken to bring about the speedy arrest of the alleged criminal. On the presumption that Mr. Ross had taken passage for England, the steamer *Persia* was yesterday afternoon thoroughly searched, the officers, however returning to New York unaccompanied by the guilty party. A number of groundless statements found credence during the afternoon, and he was alternately reported as being under lock and key in the State of New Jersey, in close confinement in the cell adjoining the detective office at the Police Headquarters in this city, or as sailing up the river in a small boat, awaiting the departure of the limbs of the law, to board the English mail steamer. As it is, up to the hour of going to press no further news of the whereabouts of the alleged forger has been received in this city, and the items of interest above published have not been productive of any further developments in the case.—*N. Y. Herald.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

A Safe Opened and Over $15,000 Stolen—Recovery of the Stolen Property.

The office of Messrs. Gottsberger & Co. No. 52 New Bowery, was on Tuesday night entered by a thief, who forced the front door, and, taking from one of the drawers of a desk the key of the safe, unlocked the receptacle and stole its contents, which consisted of a box containing three certified bills of exchange, payable in gold, amounting, in the aggregate, to $15,347·72, and $160 in Treasury notes. The theft was not discovered until yesterday morning, when Nicholas Hogan, the bookkeeper for the firm, opened the safe, and at once ascertained the extent of the loss. On Mr. Gottsberger being notified of the loss, he at once suspected that the thief was a young man named Octavio Calzada Duany, a Cuban, who pretends to be the nephew of Jabez Duany, the partner of Mr. Gottsberger. Search was made for him, and, in about two hours, Mr. Gottsberger discovered the suspected individual in the act of entering the oyster saloon, No. 2 New Chambers street, dressed in a new suit of clothes. He at once caused the arrest of the suspected man by Officer Allen, of the Fourth Precinct, and, on being searched at the Station House a portion of the Treasury notes were found in his possession, but none of the bills of Exchange.

It was subsequently ascertained that the prisoner had previously entered the saloon above-mentioned in a state of intoxication, and there exhibited the bills of exchange, and the proprietor, Mr. McPherson, believing he would be robbed if allowed to retain them, took them from him for safekeeping. At the time of his arrest, Duany was returning for the stolen property. On proper representations being made to Mr. McPherson he at once handed over the property to the owner.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was taken before Justice Hogan, and committed for examination. Of the amount stolen the prisoner had only disposed of $80, and that principally for clothing. He is a young man of good address, and speaks the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages fluently. In response to questions by the magistrate, he claimed that a portion of the property taken from the safe was his. This, however, is denied by the complainant, who states that the accused is reckless and dissipated, and has for a long time past defied all efforts of his friends to reform him.—*New York Tribune of to-day.*

LONGEVITY.—There are living in Marlboro, Conn., under the paternal roof, four maiden sisters, whose united ages are three hundred and thirteen years, six months, and one day; and until March 16, 1866, there were five thus living together, one having died at that time, aged seventy-eight years and twenty-five days. The parents of the above lived to see almost eighty-six and ninety-eight years.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

BANK NOTICES.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5), and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 3 6t B. R. COMEGYS, Cashier

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also, an Extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand, free of taxes.
1 5 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock for the last six months, clear of United States taxes, and payable on demand.
5 1 3t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA May 1, 1866
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
5 1 tu fs 3t Cashier.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. [5 1 tuths3t*] JOS. S. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., clear of tax and payable on demand.
5 1 6t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1 1866
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.
5 1 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
5 1 6t W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

☞ CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
5 1 6t WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical.
MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to
PRESIDENT CATTELL,
Or to PROF. R. B. YOUNGMYN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866 14*

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1 the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No. 320 CHESTNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Call Books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our Offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ THE GRAND ORGAN,
BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH
(TWENTIETH AND CHERRY),
will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1866.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR
For sale at W. H. Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street; at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; and at Lippincott's Drug Store, Twentieth and Cherry streets. [4 28 uths3t*
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
5 3 20t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MAY 3, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that the several ordinances relative to the taking up and disposing of all Dogs, Hogs, Goats, and any other animals running at large in the City of Philadelphia, will be strictly enforced on and after MONDAY, May 7.
By order of the Mayor.
SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,
5 3 3t Chief of Police.

STILL ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH
FOR THE
EVANS & WATSON SAFE.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
Messrs. EVANS & WATSON:—
GENTS:—I had one of your well-known Fire Proof Safes in the very destructive fire which occurred early this morning at C. D. Jones' steam saw and planing mill.
The Safe fell from the third story, and after its recovery from the ruins it was opened, and the books and papers found perfectly preserved much to my entire satisfaction. This is the second Safe of your make that I have had tested by fire, and it again affords me much pleasure to say that I esteem your Fire-Proof Safes worthy of every one's consideration requiring a perfect security against fire.
Yours, very truly,
C. LETOURNEAU.
On hand and for sale at prices lower than other makers, a large assortment of our justly celebrated Safes, for Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-house use.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
EVANS & WATSON,
5 3 3t No. 16 S. FOURTH Street.

EARLE'S GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
ON EXHIBITION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY
MR. HAMILTON'S
NIAGARAS,
COMPRISING
"THE FALLS," by Moonlight,
"NIAGARA," Sunset, and
"THE WHIRLPOOL," Niagara.
Also, a most remarkable Landscape,
BY DURAND,
THE KAATSKILLS, from Hillsdale,
AND A VIEW IN "YO SEMITE VALLEY,"
BY BIERSTADT. [5 1 3t

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES
CHEAP AT YOST'S
NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKEEPING. [4 20 2w 4p
No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arch.

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 3m4p

CATAWBA, ISABELLA, DELAWARE, AND DIANA WINES.
J. NEWTON KLINE,
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agent for the famous Pleasant Valley Wine Company, New York. Constantly on hand during the season. Catawba and Isabella Wines, dry and sweet. Also, Sparkling Catawba, put up various sizes. 5 3 tuths3t*

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Should be packed away with Furs and Woollens to avoid injury by Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds, and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1308, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 3 4p

KELTY, CARRINGTON
AND COMPANY
No. 723 CHESNUT Street
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
WINDOW SHADES,
SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS
CALL AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
AND SEE OUR
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,
In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.
WINDOW SHADES,
ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.
BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.
STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MEXICO.

Particulars of the Assassination of General Mendez—Horrible Outrages by the Imperial Troops—Defeat of Liberals Near Chihuahua—A Bankrupt Empire—The Domestic Debt to be Consolidated.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 11.—Although everything is quiet around the capital and the larger cities between here and the coast, still this is by no means the condition of the empire. Maximilian's authority is acknowledged in but a small part of Mexico, and his only hold upon the Government is the bayonets of foreign soldiery. Whatever good the Emperor desires to effect in this country is neutralized by his want of power. In but a small portion of his dominions are his laws and decrees respected, and it will require at least another army of forty thousand men to subjugate and hold Mexico, and make him in fact ruler over the Mexican people. The Liberals hold all the frontier States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the French troops occupying only the capitals, and have all they can do do sustain themselves against the Liberals, without making any attempts at conquest.

THE IMPERIALISTS PROBABLY DRIVEN OUT OF CHIHUAHUA.

Corraneo, Imperialist, who held Chihuahua has doubtless ere this been driven from the city, and is probably captured. The latest advices from Chihuahua say that Governor Terrazas was, on the 18th ult., within twenty miles of the city, at the head of a large force. Corraneo's army consists of about two thousand men, most of whom are from Durango. Those of his men from Chihuahua had declared that they would not fight against their brothers and Governor Terrazas, but would throw down their arms upon his approach. Juarez and his Cabinet are expected at Chihuahua, from which point he will advance into the interior.

Matters are quite lively in Sinaloa. The French have been for some time besieged in Mazatlan by Corona, who is reported to have with him over two thousand men, all good fighters. General Lozada, too, has been sent, with over two thousand men, to the relief of Mazatlan, and has doubtless raised the siege. The Imperialists say that on the 19th ult. a large force of Imperialists were attacked near Presidio by Corona, who had over two thousand men and nine pieces of artillery. The battle lasted four hours, when Corona fell back, leaving three hundred killed and two hundred wounded on the field. The battle was renewed on the following day, when Corona was again defeated, with a loss of two hundred men. No account of the Imperial loss is given, but from the desperation shown by the Liberals it must have been very great. No prisoners appear to have been taken; probably the infamous decree of the 3d of October was carried out, and the prisoners captured are to be found among the killed. The Imperialists claim but little advantage in this engagement, as they were compelled to return to Mazatlan.

Official accounts show that during 1865 one battle occurred every day during the year. Since the first of January last, the number of engagements have been fewer in number than during the same period last year, but the losses on both sides have been heavier.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF MENDEZ.

One of the city papers publishes a letter from Chihuahua, which says that on the 21st of March, Corraneo went to Coschuiriachie, where he encountered the Liberal commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Mendez, who was defeated with a loss of eleven killed and fifty-six prisoners. Mendez retired without any attendants to the ranche of the Almos, where being taken sick with a fever, he went to sleep in a room without windows. He was followed to the rancho by Lieutenant-Colonel Mendoza, who demanded of Mendez to surrender. This was refused, when the Imperialists broke a hole through the roof, and threw into the room lighted fagots. Mendez discharged his pistol at his assailants, who fired ten shots at Mendez, killing him as he lay in his bed. Mendoza is represented as one of the most inhuman officers in either army, and is the fiend who assassinated the Governor of Chihuahua about a year ago.

OTHER CITIZENS SHOT.

After the battle the Imperial commander, Barranco, caused to be shot Don Jesus Nevado, Don Higinio Romero, and Don Rafael Coz, three of the most influential citizens of Coschuiriachie, and imposed a tax of two thousand dollars upon Don Jesus Palazar, one thousand dollars upon Don Jesus Carebeo, and the like sum upon the sons of Mendez. The *Sombra* comments in proper terms upon this barbarous act, and Mexicans are justly indignant that an officer of the Empire should shoot a sick fugitive under such circumstances, and then compel his sons to pay a heavy sum to cover the expenses of their father's murder. Such acts, when sanctioned by the authorities, tend to estrange still further the Government from the people, who bear the yoke sullenly, and if the opportunity offers, will wreak a bloody vengeance upon those whom they consider their persecutors.

The finances of the Government are in a most embarrassed condition, and the Emperor is put to great straits for money for ordinary purposes. Drafts sent to France for funds to pay off the Belgian troops were returned dishonored; and an attempt was made, but failed, to obtain sufficient to pay, during Holy Week, half the amount due the troops. The French soldiers are said to have been paid by their own Government; while the Austrians and Belgians are clamorous for what is due them, without any immediate prospect of pay. The Emperor certainly has the good of Mexico at heart; but his surroundings are such that he can effect but little. Himself and Empress are personally very popular with the inhabitants of this city; but there their popularity ends, for the country is so distracted that their Majesties are unsafe outside the walls without a heavy escort. Their Majesties have adopted a system of most rigid economy, reducing their own salaries, and cutting down the wages in every department and bureau of Government, in hopes of sustaining themselves in the empire. It is rumored that most of the present Ministers, who are Mexicans, are to be removed, and their places filled by Frenchmen of ability and experience.

The Minister of State was, by decree of the Emperor of the 5th instant, made Minister of Finance, a new office created for the purpose. Heretofore each department gave its orders upon the Finance Department for whatever sums it needed, the order being first approved by the Emperor, without reference to the condition of the Treasury. Under the new decree the Minister of Finance controls such matters, and every order must pass his supervision. This will, no doubt, correct many abuses, and save the Government an immense sum annually, which was lost through the old slovenly manner of transacting business.

The obligations of Mexico are almost unknown, and an effort is being made to ascertain the amount. The debt is of two kinds—the foreign loans owned in Europe, and payable there, and the interior or domestic debt, which is held principally in the Empire and in the United States, and is payable there. It has been decided upon to fund this debt and to take some steps towards its extinguishment. To this end notice has been given to holders of these claims to present them for liquidation before the 31st of December next; all claims not presented by that date will be barred and refused recognition.

PRESENT TO HIS MAJESTY.

A sceptre of gold, decorated with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, was presented to his Majesty by Senor D. Domingo, Bureau Imperial Commissioner, in the name of the citizens of Vera Cruz. The sceptre, the work of a native goldsmith, is variegated with all the colors of gold, and is adorned beautifully with engravings. On one border, in enamelled letters, are these words:—"Equity and Justice," and on another border is the following dedication:—"The heroic Vera Cruz to his Majesty the Emperor Maximilian." In reply to the Imperial Commissioner his Majesty sent the following letter:—

MY DEAR COMMISSIONER BUREAU:—We have received the precious gift which has been sent us by your hands from the citizens of Vera Cruz. Already, on another solemn occasion we have said that there shall forever remain engraved on our soul the remembrance of the love and affection shown us by the noble sons of your interesting department. We repeat this anew, affected as we are by your constant adhesion and sympathy. We beg to present our thanks to the citizens of Vera Cruz, assuring them of our loyal sentiments, and of the high estimation in which we hold the proof of the artistic genius of an honorable Mexican, with the assurance of our high consideration. Yours, affectionately,

MAXIMILIAN.

Palace of Mexico, March 30, 1866.

THE NEW MINISTRY

is installed in the following order:—Senor Lacunza, President of the Privy Council and Minister of Finance; Martin Castillo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Navy; Jose Salazar Ilarregui, Minister of State and Interior; Pedro Escudero, Minister of Justice and of Public Instruction; Francisco Somero, Minister of Public Works; General Jose Maria Garcia, Minister of War.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE STATE REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

Committee in Charge of their Reception, July 4, 1866—Call for a Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements.

INDIANA, Pa., May 1, 1866.—His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.—Sir:—At the meeting of those members and officers of the Legislature, at its late session, and of officers in the Executive Department at Harrisburg, who have lately been in the military service of the United States, held in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on the 10th ultimo, at the instance of your Excellency, to adopt measures in aid of the reception, for preservation among the archives of the State, of the flags that were presented by the State to and carried by the different regiments Pennsylvania gave to the army that suppressed "the Rebellion," it was

"*Resolved*, That the ceremony of the reception, for the preservation among the State archives, of the flags that were presented by the State to the Pennsylvania Regiments in the late war against the Rebellion, be conducted by His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin, on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1866, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and the Chairman of this meeting shall appoint a committee, representing the different military divisions of the Commonwealth, of persons who have lately been in the military service of the United State, to assist His Excellency the Governor in inaugurating and conducting the ceremony of the flag reception."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, I have the honor to suggest to your Excellency the following persons as a committee:—

First Division.—General Hector Tyndal, of Philadelphia; General J. W. Hofmann, Philadelphia; General C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; General Joshua T. Owen, Philadelphia; Colonel Peter A. Lyle, Philadelphia; Colonel Peter C. Elmaker, Philadelphia; Colonel W. McCandless, Philadelphia; Colonel Chapman Biddle, Philadelphia; Colonel E. R. Biles, Philadelphia.

Second Division.—General John R. Brooke, Pottstown; General W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown; General R. E. McClennan, Norristown; Colonel William C. Talley, Media.

Third Division.—General G. Pennypacker, West Chester; Colonel E. Franklin Lancaster.

Fourth Division.—Colonel John W. Schall, York; Major R. H. Bell, Gettysburg.

Fifth Division.—General Thomas J. Jordan, Harrisburg; Colonel G. W. Alexander, Reading; Major John Gotshall, Harrisburg.

Sixth Division.—General James Nagle, Pottsville; General Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk.

Seventh Division.—General J. L. Selfridge, Bethlehem; Colonel William H. Armsrong, Easton.

Eighth Division.—General C. C. McCormick, Milton; General W. H. McCall, Lewisburg.

Ninth Division.—Colonel H. M. Hoyt, Wilksbarre; Colonel W. H. Ent, Bloomsburg.

Tenth Division.—Colonel C. W. Tyler, Montrose; Captain Joseph Atkins, Hawley P. O.

Eleventh Division.—Colonel C. A. Lyman, Lockhaven; Major Thomas Chamberlain, Muncy.

Twelfth Division.—Colonel J. B. Knox, Clarion; Captain Warren Cowles, Smethport.

Thirteenth Division.—General H. I. Madill, Towanda; General R. C. Cox, Liberty, Tioga county.

Fourteenth Division.—General James A. Beaver, Belefonte; Colonel Thomas F. McCoy, Lewistown; Captain Brice X. Blair, Huntingdon.

Fifteenth Division.—Colonel R. M. Henderson, Carlisle; Colonel W. D. Dickson, St. Thomas, Franklin county.

Sixteenth Division.—Colonel John P. Linton, Johnstown; Colonel John H. Filler, Bedford.

Seventeenth Division.—General Richard Coulter, Greensburg; Colonel T. F. Gallagher, New Alexandria, Westmoreland county; Captain A. S. Fuller, Uniontown.

Eighteenth Division.—General J. S. Negley, Pittsburg; General T. A. Rowley, Pittsburg; General A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg; General J. B. Switzer, Pittsburg; Colonel John P. Glass, Pittsburg; Colonel W. Sirwell, Kittanning; Colonel D. S. Porter, Indiana.

Nineteenth Division.—General John S. Little, Beaver; Chaplain R. Audley Browne, New Castle; Colonel Adoniram J. Warner, West Middlesex, Mercer county.

Twentieth Division.—General J. L. Brown, Erie; General John Walker, Erie; General A. B. McCalmont, Franklin; Colonel H. S. Hidekooper, Meadville.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

HARRY WHITE.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, May 2, 1866.—The committee representing the several Military Divisions of the Commonwealth, appointed to assist the Governor in inaugurating and conducting the ceremony of the Flag Reception on the fourth of July next, will meet, at the County Court Room, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 12th of May, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of making definite arrangements for the occasion. By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General of Penna.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Maggie Mitchell remains only two evenings more. This evening she will play again *Little Barefoot*. Miss Mitchell has many admirers, but in Philadelphia she has never drawn the crowds which welcome her in New York. In *Little Barefoot* she has a difficult part to play, for the dividing line between *naivete* and silliness is a very difficult one to mark on the stage. Miss Mitchell is the only representative of *Little Barefoot* that has succeeded in defining the simplicity of the village heroine without making her childlike or ridiculous. Mr. Sinn's stupendous benefit will come off on Saturday afternoon and evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening the long-expected *Hamlet* will be produced. We all know Mr. Booth's "Hamlet"—the great inspiration of his genius. To-night it will be surrounded by all the adjuncts that will give character and local coloring to the scene. Kemble and Kean, the two great Shakesperian worshippers, first surrounded Shakespeare with the "pomp of circumstance," and if the absurd sensation pieces of the day are made successful by the magnificence of stage getting-up, how admirable will be the effect of careful and tasteful scenic display to give reality to the creations of the greatest poet of the world! *Hamlet* is awaited by the public with intense interest. The performance, it must be noted, will commence at a quarter-past 7 o'clock.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—M'me Celeste repeats *The House on the Bridge of Notre Dame*. To-morrow will be her last benefit—her very last in this city—and we trust that the public will stone for the negligence with which it has treated her, a woman of talent and celebrity, who should have drawn crowds.

MR. WOLFSOHN'S coming concert on Saturday next is creating a sensation in the fashionable world. It will be a grand ovation to the artist, and one of the most brilliant festivals of the season.

THE "LIGHT FANTASTIC" TO-NIGHT.—The tenth annual ball of the Perseverance Hose Company, No. 5, takes place this evening at National Guards' Hall. The *soirees dansantes* of this favorite Company are always well attended, and are so admirably managed as to give general satisfaction. We hope that this "May Ball" will prove even more pleasant than usual, and advise all who wish to "trip the light fantastic toe" to be on hand this evening. The arrangements for furnishing excellent refreshments are very complete, and the ladies may quiet any apprehensions on that score.

MEAD & SMYTH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

AUCTION SALES.

B SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

IMMENSE SALE OF HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

next, 5th instant, at the store, No 1026 Chesnut street, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, a large assortment of Harness made expressly for city trade consisting of all kinds of double and single and in various styles of mounting; light double and single in covered mountings, gilt silver and black lined; double and single express, in silver and brass mounting; dearborn, etc.

Also, a fine assortment of Saddles, Bridles, trunks, etc. 5 2 3t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, at 1 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township, less than half a mile from the city limits, containing nearly FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.

Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.

The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.

The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station, and has a fine view of the river.

Possession given at once. From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence.

For further information, apply to

GEORGE BAKER, Chester,

Or JOHN CASTNER,

Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia.

5 1 12t*

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS Chester county COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished and newly refitted; large barn, new hay-house, ice-house filled, spring-house, plenty of pasturing, fine cold springs, splendid shade, an excellent garden, with crops in the ground, an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries etc. Situation high, beautiful, and perfectly healthful. Excellent boating, splendid fishing and good running. Apply to GEORGE W. STULL, JR., at C. M. S. Leslie's office, No 727 SANSOM street, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. 5 3 4t*

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Holmesburg; beautiful situation and perfectly healthful; superior Dwelling, with all the modern conveniences, and three acres of land; bounded by Oakland avenue, Bill Decatur, and Cambridge streets; tastefully laid out with shade and fruit trees. Stable, Coach House, Laundry, etc.; close to the Holmesburg Railroad Station and Bristol turnpike; access frequent. Immediate possession. For further particulars see handbills and catalogue of M. Thomas & Son's sale of May 8.

GEORGE W. STULL, JR., Conveyancer.

5 1 6t* No. 727 Sansom street.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.

Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO RENT.—A FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply on the premises, No. 337 South TWENTY-FIRST Street. 5 2 4t*

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.

5 2 1m5p) No. 611 MARKET Street.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S

And Boys' Wear,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT HELWEG'S,

No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 28 6t

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. 3 31

REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

SPRING CLOAKS,

IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.

FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE OFFERING DAILY

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

INCLUDING THE POPULAR

JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

2 18 2mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,

In her New and Elegant Store,

No. 807 ARCH Street,

Has now open a large stock of the choicest

FRENCH MILLINERY.

A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.

Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

407 NEW NEW 407

Prepared Cork Mattresses.

We call the attention of

STEAMBOATS AND VESSELS,

HOTEL KEEPERS,

BOARDING HOUSES,

AND PRIVATE FAMILIES,

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For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

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We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

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5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNFAILED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WANNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. D. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 31 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall), military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pearsoure, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

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Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

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Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
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Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
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DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
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LITERATURE.

THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING. A Translation from the German of Baron Echendorff. By Charles Godfrey Leland. New York: Leypoldt & Holt. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans.

We have seldom read a work which contains so little, yet which has pleased us so much. As a general rule, when we lay down a book with a sigh of regret, we can recall some of the incidents it narrated, and enjoy over again the pleasure which we felt when first we perused it. But now, as we try to think of what gave us satisfaction in "The Good-for-Nothing," as we try to find out the cause of our amusement, we have a general sensation of gratification, but there is not one particular portion to which we can refer it. The whole book is so extremely light and at the same time, extremely pleasing, that we have no tangible substance to seize upon and examine. It is an airy tale of a Good-for-Nothing, told in an airy style, as

"Swift Camilla, scours across the plain."

A mill boy sets out from his father's house to see the world. Although he is not named or described in the whole course of the story, yet, at the same time, we feel confident that he is an Adonis in form and feature. He visits Vienna, and on the way, while singing and playing the violin, for his amusement, is taken up by some ladies, and allowed to ride behind until they reach their castle. He is employed as gardener, when the young countess falls in love with him; but he, not knowing her affection, in despair at her position, leaves the castle and starts, for Italy. He reaches Rome, has numerous adventures, and finally returns to the countess, whom he discovers to be only an adopted daughter of the lady of the place, when they are married, "and all, all was good." To give a specimen of the light, pleasing style of the work, and also the exquisite taste with which little songs are introduced, we quote from its pages:—

It was in this state of mind that I lay one Sunday afternoon, in the garden and vexed myself, as I gazed into my blue heaven of tobacco smoke above, that I hadn't taken up with some other trade, and that I couldn't even indulge on the morrow in a blue Monday. All the other boys had gone, well provided with sweethearts, to the dancing-place in the nearest village. Everything and everybody were swarming back and forth, in Sunday splendor, in the warm air, between the houses in which lights were beginning to shine, and amid wandering hand-organs. But I sat like a mud-hen among the reeds of a lonely pond in our ground, rocking myself in a solitary boat tied to the shore, while the evening bells pealed from the distant city, and the swans sailed solemnly around. I was melancholy enough to die.

Meanwhile, I heard from afar many merry voices, rapidly mingled talk, and laughter, all the time drawing nearer and nearer. Then came the distant gleam of red and white fans and hats, and feathers, through green leaves; and all at once I was surrounded by a crowd of young gentlemen and ladies from the castle, and among them were my two ladies. "Ah! why, this is just as if we had wished for something, and it came!" said the plump beauty. "Come, row us to the other side of the pond." The ladies climbed in; so did the gentlemen; the former making a great display of their timidity, and the latter of their courage. When I had all my passengers fairly seated I pushed off. Of course there was, as usual, one wise youth on board—the gentleman who rocks the boat—and with him the ladies who giggle and scream; and these played their parts to perfection. But the beautiful young lady, who held a lily in her hand, sat close by the edge of the boat, and looked, calmly smiling, into the still waters, which she swept with her lily; and it seemed to me that her reflection, amid that of the clouds and trees, was like that of an angel softly sweeping through the deep-blue background of heaven.

While I was looking at this picture, it suddenly occurred to the plump and black-eyed dame that I ought to sing something as we were going over the water. At once a very elegant young gentleman, with a quizzing-glass screwed into his eye, turned towards her in rapture, kissed her hand as if she had just saved his life, and cried, "Thank you for the inspired idea! A real popular song, my dear lady—sung by one of the real people in the open air, you know—is an Alpine rose on an Alp itself. Printed collections of such songs are mere books of dried specimens of roses; but a living song is the soul of the national soul."

I was somewhat alarmed at hearing all this, having serious doubts as to whether I knew anything corresponding to such a description, and, therefore, said that I could sing nothing fine enough for the gentlemen and ladies. At this, the lively waiting-maid, who sat behind, holding a basket full of glasses and wine-bottles, exclaimed, "Oh, he knows a beautiful song about a lady fair!" "Yes, that's it; sing it boldly!" cried the plump lady. I became red and redder; but I saw that all the time the beautiful young lady was looking at me; and, as her glances went through my very soul, I grew bold; and, taking heart, sang, as if inspired:—

Where'er I go, whate'er I view,
In wood, and dale, and hill,
From the mountain high in heaven blue,
O lady fair, I send to you
A thousand greetings still.

All in my garden oft I find
Sweet flowers fresh and fair;
Sweet garlands with them all I wind,
A thousand thoughts among them bind,
And greetings mingled there.

I cannot offer her my flowers;
She is too high for me;
They'll wither in a few short hours,
But I, through all life's sun and showers,
To her will constant be.

I seem well pleased with everything,
And do what work I have;
But, though my heart to pieces spring,
I'll dig my garden still, and sing,
Although I dig my grave.

We got out on land. Many of the young gentlemen had, as I saw, been mocking me to the ladies and making fun of my little song. The gentleman with the quizzing-glass, however, caught me by the hand and said—I really don't know what; while the plump lady looked at me from her black, half-closed eyes more sweetly and languishingly than ever. The beautiful young lady had stood, during my whole song, with her eyes cast down, and at the end went away saying nothing. But in mine, tears had risen even while I sang, and my heart swelled as if breaking with shame and pain, for it seemed all at once plain to me how beautiful and great she was, and I so poor, and mocked, and miserable in this world. And, as they disappeared behind the trees, I could no longer refrain; and, casting myself into the boat, I wept bitterly.

The work abounds in these dainty morsels of song, and we must congratulate Mr. Leland on the freedom and ease with which he render them. We have reason to believe that the translation adds to the author's fame more than the original lines would. Mr. Leland is probably the best translator from the German we have, and if, by some means, his familiarity with the languages could only be diffused so as to extend to those who undertake to give us renditions from the French, what real delights would Dumas, George Sands, and Hugo afford!

The work is printed in a tasty form by Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt, who were formerly of our own city. Its execution has an aroma of black-letter and antiquity. The house have removed New York, where, we doubt not, they will continue to supply us with foreign works with all their former discretion and energy. The work is for sale by Messrs. Ashmead & Evans, who also have on their shelves a remarkably complete and extended collection of all the more recent publications. They are a thoroughly alive firm, and conduct their business with both ability and courtesy.

POETRY OF THE WAR. By Richard Grant White. American News Company, New York. Agent, T. R. Callender, Philadelphia.

Mr. Grant White is already well known to our readers as a careful commentator and editor of Shakespeare, and it is probable that his literary taste leads him rather in the path of the compiler than the author. We have another evidence of this preference in the beautifully printed volume before us. It is, as its name imports, a digest of all the best poetical offspring of the war. In it we find those tunes which were so familiar to us but a few years, or even months ago; and by a judicious system of foot notes, posterity will be able to recognize such as were the universal admiration of the populace. While we grant to Mr. White great credit for the evident industry employed, and admire the system of selecting not only such as are literary gems, but all those which are the expressions of the popular heart and popular feeling, yet, at the same time, he makes a boast in his preface which is not fulfilled in the work. He says, "No poem of conspicuous worth, evoked by the war, will be found lacking in these pages." A challenge is thus thrown down to all his readers to ransack their memories and find whether some old favorite occurring to them will not be found in the work of Mr. White. It takes no great thought to recall several, which, while not discussing their literary merits, were certainly of the class which Mr. White assures us he always selected; exponents of popular feeling over an important event and evidence of the beatings of the people's hearts. One of these, extremely popular in the earlier days of the war, told of a veteran of 1812, who tendered his services to General Scott. Its opening line ran—

"An old and worn veteran to the War Department came."

It created great interest, was republished from Maine to Oregon, and struck a chord of the popular sympathy. Mr. Grant White will no doubt remember it himself when we thus call it to his mind. It is not in his work, although eminently entitled to a place there. The new poem to which we refer is Colonel J. W. Forney's spirited lines on the attack on our troops in Baltimore. It is not only the work of a well-known public character, but it is also the only commemorative tribute to the Massachusetts martyrs which is famous. We know it is only natural that omissions should be made, but Mr. White is wrong to challenge all his readers by such a boast as that in his preface. The collection is a careful one, rich in poetic beauties, and forms an admirable reflex of the popular opinion during the war days now past.

It gives us extreme pleasure to speak of the typographical execution of the work. It is the most perfect specimen of excellence that we have almost ever seen. Printed on tinted cream-laid paper, bound with perfect taste, neatly gilded, it furnishes a specimen of American typographical beauty seldom excelled for exquisite judgment and taste.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

The American reprint of this once living and bitter periodical lies before us. Either the extreme age of the *Blackwood* has affected its usually clear and pungent intellect, or else the writers at present on its staff are greatly inferior to those who formerly filled its pages with biting sarcasm and spirited wit. The result is the same. If you seek light British magazine literature, read the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, the *Westminster*, or the *London*, for their style is lively and sensational compared with that which now prevails in *Blackwood*. A literary narcotic, a magazine soporific, is what it should be termed. We have noticed the gradual yielding to the law of gravitation, but the April number really falls like lead upon the reader's spirits. Let us look at its contents. Miss Majoribanks, whose attenuated existence has been drawn out, without much linked sweetness, is given in another instalment, but not the last. That will not probably come until the June number. When it is remembered that the whole novel in a completed and neat form has been issued by Harper a week ago, the lively enterprise of *Blackwood* can be estimated. This is only another evidence of its dulness. "Sir Brooke Fosbrooke," why so [called is not revealed to ordinary readers, is continued in the XI part, and is a little more complex and prolix than heretofore. As Harper has the whole work in press, it is probable that we will be able to read it entire some months before it ceases to fill the pages of the magazine. Thus both the space of "Fosbrooke" and Miss Majoribanks will be really filled with old and stale reading matter. "Memories of the Confederate War of Independence" also continued in the VIII stage of life. It is a mixture of falsity and Southern jargon, highly acceptable to Major Von Borch, and probably to such intelligent Englishmen as have faith in his Munchausen feats. "Cornelius O'Dowd, for the XXIII time, gives us an exhibition of malice and impudence, being confounded for wit. It will be thus seen that over half the magazine (four out of seven articles) is devoted to serials of really no interest to American readers.

There yet remains "The Past and Present of Shrewsbury School," an article of undoubted interest to the faculty of the school and probably its former pupils. The best contribution in the number is "Demonology at Home and Abroad," and if we could divest ourselves of the conviction that we had read it before, it would be a very interesting morsel. The number ends with the usual heavy review of the "Condition of the Government," which we have not yet had the courage to more than glance through. What possible need there is for the republication on this side of the water of such a work is best known to the firm who give us this preparation which "nor poppy nor mandragora" can excel.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "The History of a Little Ragamuffin," by Greenwood, which Harper & Brothers have just published.

—We find on our table a pamphlet copy of a lecture by Dr. A. D. Llope on the "Cholera," delivered before the Homœopathic Medical College, in which the disease is treated of in a manner at once indicating a thorough study of the subject, and suggesting new and, doubtless, excellent ideas.

—The New York *Herald* is to be enlarged on the 1st of July. It will appear as a sixteen-paged paper nearly as large as the London *Times*, and larger than any newspaper in the United States. Mr. Hudson, late managing editor of the *Herald*, is now in Europe, arranging for mail and telegraphic correspondence from every capital of the Old World.

—Dr. R. J. Trall, retires from the editorship of *Herald of Health* next month.

—The Charleston *South Carolinian*, for April 25, speaks of the "National Lyrics" of Whittier as "a series of most vigorous bursts of mind gone mad—a cold yet fanatic, fierce yet feeble and fantastic mind—utterly undone by political crotchets of which he knew nothing, and of social fancies in which he can only roar, not soar—splutter, not sing—harsh, crude, fierce, fanatical frenzies, in which drunkenness of mind is mistaken for its inspiration—in which the author exhibits only the intoxication of the priestess, with none of the divine intimations of the god."

—Charles F. Brown (Artemus Ward) has commenced legal proceedings for the purpose of putting an injunction upon the sale of a work recently issued in New York under the title of "Betsey Jane Ward, husband of Artemus." The book in question, he asserts, endeavors to convey the impression that Artemus Ward is its author, but the great showman indignantly denies having had anything to do with it.

—Mr. Darwin is preparing for publication a work entitled "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Interbreeding, and Selection under Domestication." It will be issued in London by Murray.

—It is reported that Omar Pacha is collecting materials for a "Life of Alexander the Great," whom he considers a far greater character than Julius Cæsar. When ready, the work will be published in Paris in a style similar to the "History of Julius Cæsar."

—*Le Canard International, Revue-cancan des Deux Mondes*, is the title to a new rival to the Paris *Charivari*. A comic tale is announced to appear in its pages under the title of "Les Travailleurs de la Mare, fantasie aquatique imitee de Victor Hugo."

—A French poet, Charles Baudelaire, has just died in a mad-house. He was an eccentric man, lived on opium, was an admirer of De Quincey's works, and adopted his system of exciting the brain. He was a contributor to the *Revue Contemporaine*, but his most remarkable production was the "Fleurs du Mel."

DICKENS' NEW READINGS IN LONDON.—The London *Telegraph* of April 11 has the following:—

"Last night Mr. Charles Dickens read for the first time in London that charming story of 'Doctor Marigold,' which formed the introduction to the last Christmas number of *All the Year Round*. The breathless attention with which every incident in the narrative was followed, the strong feeling of reality which was produced, the vivid impression of each personage described in the printed page coming forth into positive existence, forcibly attested the marvellous dramatic power of the reciter. The form in which Mr. Dickens thus gives his works to the public is indeed that of a recitation rather than a reading, for the eye never refers to the book, and the constant change in the expression of voice and feature comes in valuable aid of the effect produced by the keen humor and touching pathos of the story. The 'Cheap Jack' is actually seen in his cart as he tempts his rustic auditors with wares of small price and high value, and the political Cheap Jack,' who makes as many promises with equal recklessness of fulfilment, stands forth substantially to view. The pathetic scene with 'little Sophy,' the struggle between the wish to conceal and the inability to repress the emotions as the child, death-smitten with fever, expires in the father's arms as he is uttering the laugh-creating jokes of his craft, went thoroughly home to the hearts of the auditors, and might be cited as a marked proof of the real histrionic genius possessed by the gifted novelist. The giant with a great deal too much in him for his joints and his mind must have been visibly present to all within hearing of that voice, which so completely realized a notion of his prominent peculiarities; and the poor deaf and dumb girl, bought by the warm-hearted 'Doctor Marigold' for a dozen pair of braces and educated by him with so much thoughtful care and tender affection as his adopted daughter, became a delightful reality which no auditor would have dared to disprove whilst under the influence of such potent illusion. In his double capacity of author and interpreter, Mr. Charles Dickens exercised a triumphant sway over the feelings of his audience, and in the rounds of applause which followed his departure from the platform might be traced an emphatic expression of warm gratitude, as well as of sincere admiration. 'Mr Bob Sawyer's party,' from 'Pickwick,' was given as the second portion of the readings, and formed a substantial addition to the enjoyment of the evening."

—The Corinth *Times*, Mississippi, has suspended. One of its attaches, by the name of Haps, has left for parts unknown, with all the funds of the establishment he could get hold of, leaving Mr. Weaver, a worthy and deserving gentleman, in the lurch.

—The *Ladies' Home Gazette* is to be the title of a weekly literary paper, which will soon make its appearance at Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. L. Virginia French, is to be the editor.

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James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
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Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

A GREAT NOVELTY—THE FIRST IN THE COUNTRY AND THE ONLY ONE IN THIS CITY. The great so-called ROTARY HAIR BRUSHING APPARATUS is in operation now at the Girard House Hair Dressing Saloon adjoining the Reading Room, opposite the Office, corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. From this date, April 21, 1866, I respectfully invite all Gentlemen to call and examine the same.
CONST. BOTTHOF,
4 26 6t Practical Hair Dresser.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.
[3 26 3mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 706 CHESNUT STREET

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 15 5

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, &c 3 23m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUSY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES,
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 16c to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who sells and Retails.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6

COAL.
ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7
GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6 75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7 00, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 22 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 19

A RACY CRITIQUE.

Miss Adah Isaacs-Menken-Heenan-Newell-Dunn-Browne as "Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary."

From the Tribune.

To announce that Miss Adah Isaacs Menken would appear at the Broadway Theatre in the character of "Mazeppa," was to announce that a woman would exhibit herself, in public, in a condition closely bordering upon nudity; and such an announcement, of course, was calculated to draw together an immense concourse of spectators. Such a concourse greeted Miss Menken's first appearance last evening. The Broadway Theatre was densely crowded. The audience, composed chiefly of males, was the coarsest and most brutal assembly that we have ever chanced to see at a theatre on Broadway. Every variety of dissolute life was represented in it. The purple nose, the scorbutic countenance, the glassy eye, the bull-head, the heavy lower jaw, the aspect of mingled lewdness and ferocity—all was there.

Youths whose attire exhibited an eruptive tendency towards cheap jewelry, lolled upon their seats, champing tobacco, and audibly uttering their filthy minds. Old sports were abundant. The atmosphere fairly reeked with vulgarity. Long before the curtain rose, the galleries resounded with the clamor of the gods. Remarks of a character complimentary to Tony Pastor were frequently audible. Such was the audience to whom the stalwart proportions of Miss Menken were duly exhibited. It is unnecessary to say that the spectacle was cordially applauded. To speak of Miss Menken as an actress would be to waste words. She has not the faintest idea of what acting is. She moves about the stage with no motive, and, therefore, in a kind of accidental manner; assumes attitudes that are sometimes fine and sometimes ridiculous; speaks in a thin, weak voice, and with bad elocution; exclaims "death!" and "vengeance!" very much as a mild and hungry female might order tea and toast; and, in short, invites critical attention, not to her emotional capabilities, her intellectual gifts, or her culture as an artist, but solely to her physical proportions. These, we may as well say, at once—to have done with a trifling topic—are, in many respects, beautiful. That any purpose connected with dramatic art is served by their public exhibition, however, we fail to perceive. That such an exhibition is offensive to good taste, we are distinctly certain. Miss Menken's praises as an actress have been loudly sounded; but if artistic greatness is to be acquired by such means as Miss Menken has chosen for its pursuit, there would seem to be no good reason why the majority of females extant should not acquire it, if so disposed. To be a Godiva, at least, in external attributes, requires only effrontery on the part of handsome women—of whom there appears to be no dearth in any community. Yet we do not, quite yet, look to see the stage swarming with Mazeppas. If Miss Menken serves no other useful purpose, she will at least warn her professional observers what to avoid. It would be unjust to leave this topic without remarking that Miss Menken evinced not a little daring in what we may describe as the horse scene.

The horse, last evening, was remarkably spirited, and, as he dashed up the circuitous defile, with the woman bound upon his back, presented a lively spectacle of energy, courage, and danger. In reference to the piece—which is styled "Mazeppa; or, The Wild Horse of Tartary"—we must be content briefly to say that it is unmitigated trash. Byron's poem—by no means one of that poet's happiest inspirations—is its basis; but through the mass of silliness and verbiage with which it is overlaid, one catches but a faint glimpse of the Byronic original. The characters subsidiary to that of Mazeppa were represented in that uniformly unpleasant manner for which the theatrical company at the Broadway Theatre has long been distinguished. *Mazeppa* will be performed every night until further notice. If we have succeeded in suggesting the character of the performance, our readers will not need to be informed that we cannot and do not commend it. The appearance of Miss Menken's "Mazeppa" at a theatre on Broadway is nothing less than a grievous discredit to the acted drama in this metropolis.

The Menken as "Mazeppa."

From the N. Y. World of yesterday.

The Broadway Theatre was on Monday evening filled to an extent that ought not to be allowed by the authorities in whom the individual citizen places his hopes of comfort and protection. The audience was composed almost entirely of men who came singly, in pairs, and in squads, and lit in the auditorium like so many thousand crows on a circumscribed cornfield. The rural districts were well represented in the dusky throng. The sporting world lent its lights, and the ground-swell heaved up its quota. "Fast life" was represented by parties who as yet have not "died young," and therefore have lost their only golden opportunity of doing so. "Knights of the Green Cloth" occupied reserved places, and attracted attention. Youth edged in beside old age and its varied elephantine experience. The army, the navy, the Custom House, the Police Department, and, for aught that we can say to the contrary, the Board of Good Health were severally, collectively, and largely represented. The gathering was at the bidding of Miss Adah Isaacs Menken, lately returned from the London Circus, where her nightly career as "Mazeppa" has given to her name a notoriety second only, perhaps, to that of Lord Byron's fabled equestrian hero. The gelding drama of *Mazeppa* ought, properly, to be criticized by the turf editors of the daily press, whose knowledge of thorough-breds would be valuable on certain prominent points in the action. We shall not refer to a topic so foreign to our province. Of Miss Menken it behooves us to report briefly. She l oks well, is superbly formed, and knows how to defeat a valiant supernumerary in a sanguinary broadsword combat. Her spring fashions are simple and inexpensive—consisting of a suit of flesh-tinted tights, an infantine undergarment, many, very many sizes too small for her majestic form, about twenty cents' worth of fringe—and, nothing else. For summer wear such a toilette is probably not without its advantages. The insufficiency of the infant garb referred to was made conspicuously manifest during the second act—and the accident (?) (we are bound to report the truth, though the copper-faced type blushes at the statement), created undue mirth joined with applause. So, too, did certain atrociously vulgar *double entendres*.

As an exhibition of physical beauty, the spectacle of *Mazeppa* is a success. As a drama—well, there is no danger of its being mistaken for one. The horses introduced are worthy of compliment—the company, of the hearty contempt of every lover of English and manners undefiled.

Miss Menken is to appear for twenty-three consecutive nights, and at a matinee every Saturday.

INHABITANTS OF "THE PINE REGION" AS EPICURES.—A Mobile (Ala.) reporter has the following account of two countrymen from the pine region, who recently visited that city:—

"Stopping in front of Jenkins' restaurant, and eyeing the green turtle shell at the door pretty sharply, one of them remarked to the other:—

"'Bill, wasn't that a whoppin' big gopher?'

"'Well it was; but I don't believe it was a gopher,' replied Bill.

"'What do you think it was, then?' inquired the first speaker.

"'I think it was a tarrapin,' answered the second.

"At this stage of the conversation we thought we would enlighten 'the gentleman from the interior, and told him that it was a green turtle. Our kindness was met by another question:—

"'Well, stranger, tell me, do they ketch them sort about here with a hook and line?'"

HALF A MILLION OF ARTISTS IN ITALY.—By the recent statistics of the Kingdom of Italy, it has been proved that no less than 534,485 of its inhabitants are artists, of whom 407,722 are men and 126,763 women. In explanation of this immense number, it must be remembered that all tradespeople whose occupations tend to the adorning and embellishing of either a house or an individual, do not scruple to class their trade with this comprehensive title—thus, gilders and jewellers call themselves artists.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.S UNION DEPOTS

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street (Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock o FURNITURE Of every description in the world. 2 19 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER, AND PARLOR SUITES, AT GEORGE J. HENKELS', THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. 4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITES, **Either Polished or Oiled,** AT GEORGE J. HENKELS', THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. 4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

COURTNEY & WILLITS, **Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.** MANUFACTURERS OF **BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE** AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY. **Also, Dining-Room Furniture,** AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

S P R I N G. **BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,** HOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING MATTRESSES. **J. S. FULLER,** 4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE. "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS," "HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA," "BRITANNIA," "INDIA." Steam to LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW. RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY. CABINS..........$90, $80, and $70 STEERAGE..........$30 THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia. Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," 1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines. For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs. Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call. Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms. JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do.	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do.	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do.	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do.	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do.	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises. 3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, **Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,** PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., **WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,** MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN **Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,** No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, 3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions. Of all descriptions. Always on hand, Always on hand. AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street. One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street. The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, **No. 232 CARTER Street** And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF **Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,** No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

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J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Of all descriptions, Always on hand, Always on hand. AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street. One door below Seventh street One door below Seventh street. The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc., FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc MATCHES AND BLACKING, NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET, First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut 5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY (MESSENGER COMPANY. This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required. Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers. The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc. The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger, also or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages, or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety. The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription "SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY." Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time. Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a Ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston, and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

I. Single Errands with a package.		II. Work for a certain time.	
5 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more. Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. ....$1·25 One day..........2·25 N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening. W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent. 4 24 16trp Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street.

CHALLENGE LIGHT! **Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.** BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT No chimney! No smoke! No grease. Sold by Inventors, **KELLY & NEEL,** No. 911 MARKET Street. AGENTS WANTED. Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil; warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. CHARLES S. OGDEN, EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE INCORPORATED 1864. THOMAS E. CAHILL, President. JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary. HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal. We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY. Send your order to OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET. DEPOTS. S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets. North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street. LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets. PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO **Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.** Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY. The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc., 3 25m A. BROWN.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, **S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,** Are Manufacturing their New Styles of PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING, And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh Importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers. The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.

IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS FOR **Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,** PREPARED [4 19 thsm1m

PAPER HANGINGS, **FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,** No. 52 North NINTH Street. *WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES,* 4 5 1m] *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible. Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 14 §rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS (Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.) *ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.* **J. H. MICHENER & CO.,** GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, And Curers of the Celebrated "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR CURED HAMS Tongues and Beef, **Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.** None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR." The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER, Attorney at Law, No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·95, lot S W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving, $44·60, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P. December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39·79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55·84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·13, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24·97, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24·22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m*

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. No. 225 North THIRD Street. If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858. We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use. BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858. I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859. I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc. **No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,** PHILADELPHIA. MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street. We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited. **ALBEDYLL & MARX,** 3 12 mthsm No. 510 RACE Street.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 §

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP *PRINCIPAL DEPOT,* No. 771 South THIRD Street Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:— Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office. Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office. James Nolen, *Inquirer* office William F. Corbit, Associated Press. William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets. A Randolph, Front and Lombard streets. James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street. H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street. John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street. Robert Thompson No. 1608 Walter street. R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street. J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street. John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street. E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street. H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street. L. Bates No. 605 Arch street. Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street. Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street. W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street. T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley. George Wilson, No. 236 Race street. W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street. M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street. S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton. Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street. R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets. E. F. Thomas, No. 156 South Sixth street. William Barns, No. 515 South Front street. S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager. John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street. Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:— SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc., DILKS & SON, Druggists, N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S, DYOTT & CO.'S, And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, 3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE! BY GRIMAULT & CIE. **Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon 45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.**

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH. This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisi and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes at the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION. DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON. This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia. The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood. It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, is instantaneously cured by GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA, a vegetable substance used from time immemorial in *Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!! GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS. Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS: **In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,** Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon, 45 RUE RICHELIEU. **In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,** No. 129 GRAND Street. IN PHILADELPHIA, [3 19 mth2m **At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.**

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Change of time of departure of lines for New York and Way places from Kensington Depot.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, May 1, 1866, the time of departure of Through and Way lines from Kensington Depot, will be as follows, viz.:—

NEW YORK

At 11 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 night, via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines. Fare, $3

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily, all others, Sundays excepted

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M., and 12 midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, and 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from New York for Philadelphia will leave foot of Cortland street at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

4 30 4t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME of Departure of Lines for New York and Way places, from Walnut Street Wharf.

On and after TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866, the Time of Departure of Through and Way Lines, from Walnut Street Wharf, will be as follows:—

FOR NEW YORK.

At 5	A. M.	Via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
" 8	"	" Camden and Jersey City Express,	3·00
" 2	P. M.	" Camden and Amboy Express.	3·00
" 5·30	P. M.	" Camden to South Amboy Accom.	

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5·30 P. M. for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5·30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lines run direct through to Trenton.

Lines from New York for Philadelphia will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 5 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and from the foot of Courtland Street, at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

4 30 4t WILLIAM H. GATZMER. Agent.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Of all descriptions, Always on hand, Always on hand, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, One door below Seventh street, One door below Seventh street. The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

ST. DOMINGO.

Revolutionary Movements Growing Out of the Late Outbreak — The Towns of San Cristobal, Bani, and San Jose de Ocoa Surprised by the Insurrectionists—Military Measures and Success of the Government, Etc.

HAVANA, April 28.—By the steamer *Maisi*, which arrived yesterday, we have news from St. Domingo to the 14th instant, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

The *Monitor* of the 24th of March states that a revolutionary movement, which occurred lately on the south frontier, was generally disapproved of by the people, as was shown by the spontaneousness with which they had come forward to suppress it at the first call of the Government. As soon as the latter heard of the events on the line, just when the necessary measures were taken to face the difficulties, some outlaws had the hardihood to surprise the towns of San Cristobal, Bani, and San Jose de Ocoa, while the inhabitants were occupied at their ordinary labors.

All at once the cry of revolt was heard among them, to which no resistance could be made for the moment. The Rebels had it all their own way, as far as from Jaina to the confines of Ocoa. The object was to do the same mischief in the vicinity of Azua, and, in the belief that they would find the inhabitants unprepared, sent a small force forward, which succeeded in reaching Charcas, and there they halted. But the authorities of Azua, who soon observed their movements, quickly sent some troops garrisoned there to oppose them.

While these proceedings were being carried forward Colonel Jose Joaquin Sanchez took command of an organized body of the citizens of Maniel, and succeeded, subsequently, in restoring order among the inhabitants of San Jose de Ocoa. At the same time Colonel Manuel Roman did the same thing at Bani. This seemed to be, and no doubt it was, unknown to the rebels, as the same left Azua with the intention of giving fight to the Government forces.

On their way the rebels ascertained what had occurred at Bani and Maniel, and forsook these places. Those of their party who had been pressed into the movement now deserted in large numbers. The commanding officers finding themselves in a predicament—unsupported, diminished in strength—continued on, nevertheless, hoping to receive reinforcements in the vicinity of San Cristobal. They were again doomed to reverses, as, at the same time that tranquillity was established in San Jose de Ocoa and Bani, the proper authorities sent a column, under the command of General Antonio Guzman, to San Cristobal.

The arrival of these troops on the bank of the river opposite San Cristobal, instead of being attended with a fierce conflict, proved a great surprise in one sense, in that the rebels in arms, and who formed line of battle as if for the object of defense, welcomed the Government troops, and shouted *vivas* in a highly friendly and lively manner. General Guzman's command crossed the river, entered San Cristobal, and received public demonstrations of welcome from the people at large. At the same time they showed their willingness to adhere to the administration of Baez. The effect was disastrous to the rebel columns and leaders, who found their plans completely thwarted, and themselves without followers.

Colonel Desiderio Pozo, an active rebel commanding officer, was captured, and Colonel Marcos Cabral, another rebel, made his escape and put himself under the protection of a foreign flag. The remnant of the rebel force now on the frontier is the only antagonistic power the Government has to contend with; and as it is small, disorganized, and without *esprit*, it will soon be mastered—at least so the people and the papers say.

The commanding general of Azua has been reinforced with troops sent from La Provincia del Seybo and with all needful munitions of war.

At last accounts it was premised that the difficulties arising from party purposes would be settled, that compromises would be made, and that peace would ensue.

In a later number of the San Domingo *Monitor* (of the 7th ult.) we find a paragraph to the effect that the Government troops had taken permanent possession of San Juan and Neyba. The well-disposed portions of the inhabitants of both places, who fled to the mountains for safety, were returning to their homes.

In continuation of the military operations on the part of the Government, two columns were sent out, one moving to the right via San Juan, under command of Generals Baez and Guzman, and the other to the left via Neyba, the latter being commanded by General Blas Moldanado. The column which moved on the right demonstrated against Coroso, and the other simultaneously against Barrancas. Both of these places are situated on the left bank of the river Yaque. Subsequently the columns united and again divided and continued their marches along the left bank of the river. In this movement the advance had a skirmish with the enemy.

The *Monitor* of the 14th, in an article containing comments on the military situation of the hour, said:—"The military operations now being carried on in the South, if they are not bringing about as speedy pacification as could be wished, it is only because of the difficulties attending campaigning in so broken a country and not from lack of endeavor. The rebels who were at and in the neighborhood of Neyba have broken off into small guerilla bands, and they will not be pacified until they are either all captured or exterminated, and the Government is ready to proceed vigorously to attain one or both of these results. The column which moved to the right from general army headquarters, now has complete control of the valley of San Juan. The inhabitants of the valley daily express their anxiety to have tranquillity once more restored, and to gain this object many of them have temporarily entered the service of the Government and thereby added considerably to the army's strength. Their efforts will contribute greatly to the early restoration of peace."—*New York Herald.*

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

HANDSOME YACHT.—Hon. John F. Starr has constructed for himself a splendid sailing pleasure yacht, which he intends to take down to Atlantic City this summer, for aquatic recreation. He has named it the *Emily* after his daughter.

THE COURTS.—The Courts have been engaged in the disposition of civil suits, no criminal cases having yet been reached. The Grand Jury are busy in investigating complaints, and will probably report this afternoon.

REVIVAL.—An interesting revival is in progress in the Baptist Church at Mount Holly. About one hundred and fifty persons have professed religion during the last few weeks.

THE COLD.—It is said that the recent cold storm and winds have materially injured the peach blossoms, and, it is feared, seriously damaged the prospects of the coming crop.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two men, named Martin Ryan and Samuel White, were arrested last evening on the charge of committing an aggravated assault and battery, coupled with highway robbery, on two men. It appears that these worthies knocked one man down in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Chesnut streets, and robbed him of a pocket-book, containing eight dollars, and meeting another man knocked him down also, and took his pocket-book containing twenty dollars. They were pursued and captured. During the pursuit one of the fellows threw away a pocket-book containing eighteen dollars and seventy cents, which was recognized as the property of one of the parties attacked. They were held by Alderman Swift in $1000 each.

STOLE A POCKET-BOOK.—A man named Halloway Humes was arrested last evening, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $95. A man went into a stable and counted his money there, and after leaving, found he had left his pocket-book behind. He returned for it, but it was missing. Humes was taken into custody on suspicion of abstracting it, and was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Shoemaker.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY—THEIR NEW QUARTERS — SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT — Most Philadelphians will remember the old Mansion House at Eleventh and Market streets. When built, years ago, it was considered a palatial wonder and fully equal to the requirements of the travelling community, as far as Philadelphia was concerned, but the growth of the city was such that it became in time a small establishment in comparison with others. Recently it has been taken possession of by the Adams Express Company, and so entirely remodelled and refitted that its old acquaintances would scarcely recognize it.

The rear portion of the immense building is used by the companies, and is divided into three compartments, occupied respectively by Adams', Howard's, and Harnden's Express Companies. While all are separated, yet each can communicate with the others. The spacious apartment is magnificently fitted up with massive counters and desks of oiled walnut. Each clerk having charge of a department has his own desk, thus giving to patrons great facility for the rapid transaction of business. Directly in the rear of the office, and in the depot recently occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the cars of the various companies are always in readiness for the reception of goods. The whole of this interior has been remodelled and improved, and is now the most capacious and best arranged express depot in the country.

The entrance for cars is from Market street, as before, but the platforms have been greatly enlarged to meet the necessities of the business. Entrances for the discharge of goods of the most ample character will be found in the rear, upon Marble street. Persons having goods to ship will no longer be annoyed by the lack of space, which has heretofore been matter of complaint. Adjoining and appurtenant to the office is the hotel, which is reached by a flight of stairs on the north side. The changes in the old Mansion House amount really to a reconstruction.

The whole interior has been torn out and changed. From the Market street front there is a wide entrance opening into a spacious apartment, which is to be used as the office. Communicating with this are the gentlemen's parlor, reading-room, etc. The second floor is devoted to the use of ladies exclusively, and is approached from Eleventh street by a private stairway. The ladies' parlors are upon the second floor, are large, and when finished will be very fine.

It is proper to say that the hotel portion is not in a state of forwardness to admit of elaborate description. The building is a hollow square, 156 by 180 feet, fronting on Market, Eleventh, and Marble streets. It is six stories in height with a basement, being arranged as a restaurant, with every convenience for that business. The whole of the upper portion is new, and has a Mansard roof with ornamental windows, giving a very fine effect. The old, dingy appearance of the house has been removed by a fresh coat of paint and a general fixing up of the exterior.

The dining-room is over the Express office, and communicates directly with the kitchens, which are models of taste and convenience. One of Andrews & Dixon's mammoth ranges is in its place, and looks as if it was competent to do its duty.

It is expected that the hotel will be opened about the 1st of July, and will be in charge of Curless Davis, Esq. It is the intention of the proprietor to furnish Market street with a first class hotel, and his reputation is a guarantee that he will fulfil his promise.

The place has been transformed from unsightliness into a real ornament to that portion of the city. The whole improvement was made by John Crump, Esq., the well-known builder, and was done under the personal supervision of Mr. R. Q. Gibbon, and is creditable to both.

A KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.—Three men, named C. H. Deer, Thomas White, and William Loughlin, were arrested last evening for fighting and disturbing the public peace. It is alleged that some men were in Loughlin's tavern, in Twelfth street below Lombard, when some difficulty ensued with the proprietor about the payment of some drinks. The three defendants sallied out into the street, and a knock-down argument resulted. It is stated that Loughlin during the fuss struck a boy on the head with a stone. The police interfered, and the party were arrested and taken before Alderman Swift, who held them in $600 each.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON a boy named Major was struck by a larger boy named Conway. Major was whittling a piece of wood at the time, when he struck Conway in the shoulder with the knife he was using. Both boys were taken before Alderman Beitler. It was found that Conway was not much injured, and the Alderman dismissed them with a severe reprimand.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The most useful invention that has lately come under our notice is the *Patent Magic Powder*, for removing rust from all metallic surfaces, and producing a brilliancy equal to new, and without labor. Every housekeeper should try it. An advertisement will soon appear in another column, stating where it can be found, etc.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—About 4 o'clock this morning a man named George Remfried, who resides at No. 1314 Frankford road, was injured by the discharge of a spring-pistol he had placed in his yard for the benefit of burglars. He accidentally touched the spring of the pistol with his elbow, when it exploded, and shot him in the shoulder, inflicting a painful wound.

MATCH OF CRICKET.—The opening match of the Olympian Cricket Club will take place to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, on their new grounds, corner of Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. Accommodations for ladies will be provided. The First Eleven Olympian will play an eleven picked from the various clubs in the city. Cricketers are invited.

SAND BANK CAVED IN AND FOUR BOYS INJURED.—About seven o'clock last evening four boys were buried in a sand bank which caved in on them at Church and Penn streets. One of the boys, named Irving Crusoe, had a leg broken, W. Casey was severely injured internally, and W. Colter and John Lyon were slightly injured.

A SHAMEFUL ASSAULT.— About six o'clock last evening a lady named Hannah Adair, who resides in Foulkrod street, was assaulted by some unknown party, who threw a quantity of white powder of a destructive character over her, injuring her in the face and eyes quite seriously.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A WATCH.—Officer Ash, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, arrested a man yesterday evening, charged with the larceny of a watch recently. The supposed thief was taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $800 bail.

ROBBED A COMPANION—Yesterday afternoon a young man was arrested at Tenth and Market streets, charged with stealing a sum of money from a companion. He was taken before Alderman Jones, who committed him in default of $1000 bail.

SLIGHT FIRE AT A COTTON MILL.—This morning, about nine o'clock, a slight fire occurred at the factory of Mr Henry Wood, Marshall street, above Poplar. It originated in the second story, from friction of some machinery. Damage trifling.

A LAGER BEER SALOON ENTERED.—"Turner Hall," No 444 N. Third street, was entered last night by means of a rear door, but the burglars were frightened off before they had time to secure any plunder.

APPOINTMENT.—David Albertson has been appointed full Sergeant of the Ninth Police District, in place of Sergeant Orr, recently deceased. Mr. Albertson was Day Sergeant before his advancement.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mattings and carpets laid, town and country, *positively* when ordered, at PATTEN'S Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROCERS AND MARKETMEN.—
New Bermuda Potatoes,
Onions, and
Tomatoes,
Just at hand, and received weekly.
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street,
New York.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of curtains from auction, which are slightly soiled, will be sold half price. They are the most elegant ever introduced in Philadelphia. They were bought low, and will be sold cheap. Those in search of bargains would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's West End Curtain and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is going to spend the summer at Long Branch. He has engaged rooms at the Continental Hotel at Long Branch. There is one thing the President will miss at this New Jersey Continental, as well as many others, and that is a Stokes & Co.'s first class Clothing House, that has made our Continental Hotel so famous.

Spring Clothing at low prices, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

LACE CURTAINS, only one dollar; only think of it! Lace curtains, one dollar. Very heavy and much finer curtains, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 dollars. Some of the heaviest curtains ever imported, 12 to 25 dollars. Great bargains in Auction Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHARACTERS IN A NEW SENSATION STORY.—
The heroine's a lovely dream,
Who far too angel-like does seem
To eat pork-pie;
The "villain," and Old Nick no worse is,
Spends his time in inventing curses,
I don't know why.
Then, there's a father void of ruth,
A hero who's a matchless youth,
Of courage high;
He can't be *flat*, because he's *tall*,
And grandly dressed from Tower Hall!

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as...		$5 00
" " " Pants "	....	4 00
" " " Vests "	...	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for........		$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats, as low as..........		$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants "	....	5 00
" " Cloth Vests "	....	4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for.......		20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14·50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 30 per cent. lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IF YOU wish to be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, lovely. Any druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at fifty cents per bottle.

PATTEN'S DOLLAR CURTAINS and Dollar Shades. The wonder is he can sell them so low. It is a fact, however. All are getting bargains at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

STOP! and try Hasheesh Candy before purchasing any other medicine. Its effects in cases of Nervous Disorders are wonderful, and its great Eastern reputation will soon dim before its reception in the Western World. All should use it. For sale by all druggists.

CURTAINS.—Lace Curtains, new Auction Curtains, One Dollar, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs executed at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street, are of fine style and superior execution. Now made at reduced prices. All styles. See specimens.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR—No humbug.—Real Gilt Shades only one dollar, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricating steam engine packing.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york.'

MATTRESS AND BEDDING made over at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3·10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STECK & Co.'s PIANOS.—Over *one thousand* of these beautiful instruments in use in Philadelphia. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, unlike and superior to any and all reed instruments. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED

GILLIS—PAREZO.—In Beverly, N. J., April 30, by Rev. J. B Turpin, Mr. THOMAS C. GILLIS to Miss AMANDA PAREZO, both of Beverly.

MIDDLETON—KNIGHT.—On the 1st of January, 1866, by Friends' ceremony, before Alderman Plankinton, at the residence of the bride's father, JEDIAH MIDDLETON to REBECCA W. KNIGHT, daughter of the Hon. Robert Haucock, and granddaughter of the late Jehu Robinson, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

DETWEILER.—On the 2d instant, Mr. SAMUEL DETWEILER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Chesnut Hill.

FOULKE.—On Wednesday morning, ELIZA M. FOULKE, relict of the late Charles Foulke.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 811 Sansom street, on Saturday morning, the 5th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.

GARDNER.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARY GARDNER, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, rear of No. 823 Green street, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough Baptist Burying Ground.

McGEE.—On the 1st instant, PETER McGEE, son of James and Bridget McGee, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 802 Shippen street, above Eighth, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

PIERIE.—On the 1st inst., ROBERT H. PIERIE.

The relatives of the family and his male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 702 N. Front street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RUBICAM.—On the morning of the 3d of May, JONATHAN RUBICAM, in the 86th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, JENNIE, wife of Edmund Smith, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Edmund Smith, Summer street and Monument road, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

WALTERS.—May 2, SARAH, wife of Rev. C. Walters, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Jacob Walters, Esq., North street, Harrisburg, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IT WOULD PUZZLE THE BEGGARS AND mischievous boys to break the strong Gate Knockers just received by us. We also have several patterns of light Knockers for front doors.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

BEGINNERS IN HOUSEKEEPING, AND old housekeepers, are requested to examine our assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Cooking Utensils.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WOULD YOU BREAK YOUR CHILD'S back or injure it for life by the giving way of a swing? If you would not run that risk, buy the *very strong* Swing Fixtures and Ropes we have for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 3 14§

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over twenty-five of the Railroads in this country, and on trial by over fifty others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 4 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM P. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

One Price

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No 604 MARKET STREET,

ABOVE SIXTH.

Prices reduced to the lowest point

A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 3] 1m 8p

FINE SHIRTS,

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 00 usual price $5·50.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, usual price $5 00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,

3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTION.

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street, below Walnut.

The Swimming Department of this Institution will open the 1st of MAY, with increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations.

In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the manager trusts that all those of his patrons desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season will enter their names at the office before the 15th of May, bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity, habits, daily exercise, and an easy heart, has proved at all times the best preventive against disease.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.

The Institution will be open for public inspection from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. next Tuesday, the 1st of May and its friends and the public are respectfully invited. Regular instruction to begin on the Wednesday following. 4 30 6t

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of
DR. PLANITZ,
No. 12 N. NINTH Street,

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu rp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

THE HARRISON BOILER

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
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3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71....	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81....	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes....	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan....	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan....	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan....	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds....	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia....	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company....	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company....	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call....	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan....	18,000 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property....	170,700 00
$1 036,850	Par. Market value....$996 560 00	
	Real Estate....	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made.	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company....	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $133. Estimated value....	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks.......$55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer.... 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital....	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus....	944 543 15
Premiums....	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 30 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 00 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7 35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9 20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·30 P. M., passing Reading at 1·30 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4 15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 6 10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation....	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express....	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express....	3·00

At 5·30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.

At 8 A. M. 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5·30, and 7 P. M., for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10 02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·55 A. M., and 2·18 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, Except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5 30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.